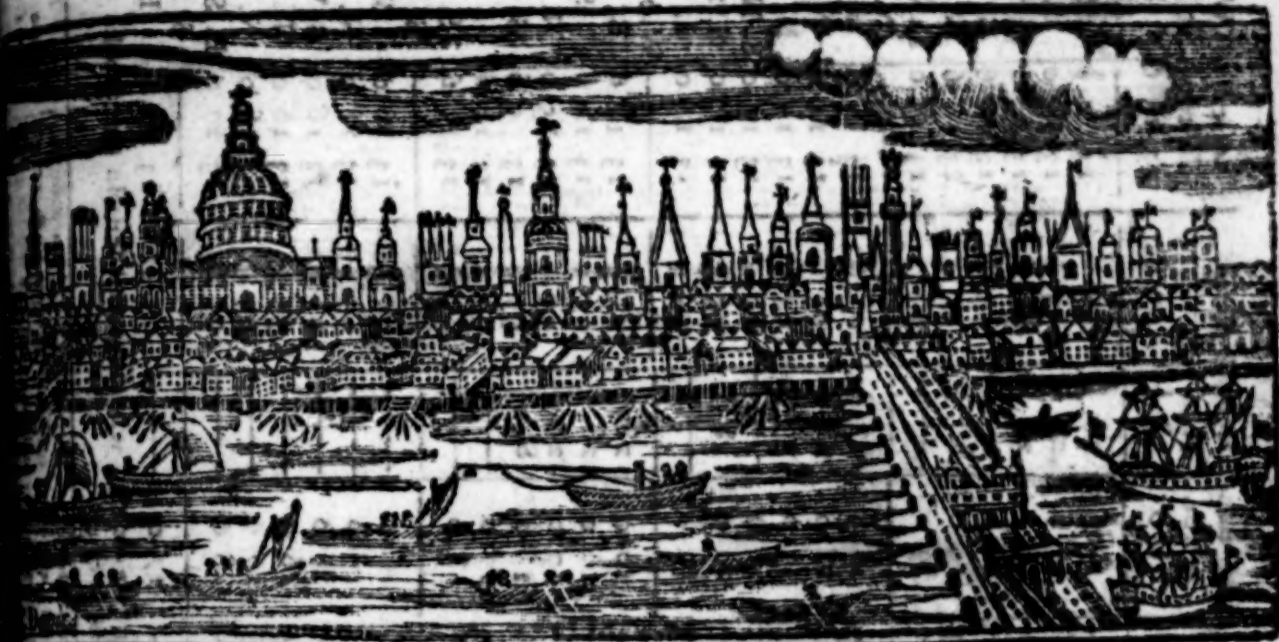


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For JUNE, 1768.

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With a fine PORTRAIT of

FREDERICK, LORD BALTIMORE,

FROM

AN ORIGINAL PAINTING;

AND

The PLAN of the ROAD from LONDON to BERWICK, continued.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row; whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in JUNE, 1768.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced.	3. P. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1761.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Scrip.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather
28	163 1/2	272 1/2			93	93 1/2	94 1/2			104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	N. N. E.	London fine
29	Sunday															N. E.	fine
30	169 1/2	274 1/2		91 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	96 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. E.	fine
31	167 1/2	273 1/2		91 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. E.	fine
1	169 1/2	272 1/2		91 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. E.	fine
2	170 1/2	273 1/2	110 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	96 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. E.	fine
3	170 1/2	273 1/2		91 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	96 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. E.	fine
4	Sunday															S. S. W.	fine
5	170 1/2	274 1/2	111 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	N. E.	rain
6	170 1/2	274 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	N. E.	rain
7	169 1/2	273 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	19 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	N. E.	rain
8	169 1/2	273 1/2	110 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	20 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	E. N. E.	rain
9	169 1/2	273 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	20 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. E.	rain
10	169 1/2	273 1/2	110 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	19 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. S. W.	rain
11	Sunday															W. b. S.	fine
12	168 1/2	274 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 14 6	S. W.	rain
13	169 1/2	274 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 14 6	S. W.	rain
14	169 1/2	274 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	N. E.	cloudy
15	169 1/2	275 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. W.	cloudy
16	169 1/2	277 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. W.	cloudy
17	169 1/2	277 1/2	111 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. W.	fine
18	Sunday															S. W.	fine
19	169 1/2	277 1/2	110 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 6	W.	rain
20	168 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 6	N. E.	fair
21	169 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 6	S. W.	fair
22	169 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 6	N. W.	fair
23	168 1/2	277 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 6	N. E.	rain
24	168 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 6	E. S. E.	rain
25	168 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	18 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 17 6	S. E.	rain
26	Sunday															E.	rain
27	168 1/2	278 1/2				9 1/2	104 1/2			104 1/2		17 0		95 1/2	13 17 6	E.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

	Mark Lane Exchange	Bathngtroke	Everham.	Farnham.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat	5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.	15s. to 16s. 0	5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.	14s. to 15s. 0	4s. to 4s. 7d.	5s. to 5s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.	7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.	7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.	Hay per load 27s. to 28s. 0
Screw	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	14s. to 15s. 0	Screw from 14s. to 15s. 0

Wheat Lane Exchange
Mark Lane Exchange
5s. 8d to 6s. 1d 341. 0s. to 151.
731 0s load
424 to 47 qr
56s to 64 qu
78 00d bulhel
0 310d to 31 3d
0 010d to 0 310d
1s 2d to 4s 4d
7s 00d to 8s 00d
any per
Straw from 14s. to





FREDERICK L^d. BALTIMORE.

From an Original Painting.

T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1768.

MEMOIRS of the BALTIMORE FAMILY.
*With a Head of the present Lord finely
engraved.*



THE original descent of this family of Calvert, is from an ancient and noble house of that surname in the earldom of Flanders, whence they were transplanted into the northern parts of England; of whom Leonard Calvert, Esq; was seated at Danbywiske in the county of York, and by Alicia, daughter to John Crossland of Crossland in that county, Esq; was father of Sir George Calvert, who became an eminent person in the reign of King James I. and raised his family to the honour it now enjoys.

He was born at Kiplin, near Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire (at which place he expended much money in building) and after an education in grammar learning, became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in Lent term 1593, being then in his 15th year, and 23d of February 1596, took the degree of A.B. he did that of A. M. 30 August, 1605, the king being then entertained at Oxford; and afterwards leaving the college, he travelled beyond the seas for a time.---On his return, he was appointed 3 September, 1606, prothonotary and keeper of the writs, bills, files, records, and rolls, within the province of Connaught and county of Thomond, also clerk of the crown and peace, and clerk of the assizes and *nisi prius* throughout the same, for life; but he surrendered this office 1 April, 1626, to King Charles. And being esteemed a person of great knowledge and penetration in state affairs, his abilities recommended him to be chief clerk to Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state; all which time, and June, 1-68.

for several years after, when Sir Robert was advanced to the office of Lord High Treasurer, he retained him, and made use of his prudence and fidelity in many weighty matters, procuring for him afterwards the post of one of the clerks of the privy-council.

On the 29th of September, 1617, he received the honour of knighthood from the king at Hampton-Court, and on the 15th of February, 1618, was appointed (and sworn the 17th) Sir Thomas Lake's successor, in the office of secretary of state to his majesty; who, having before used his help in many matters of moment, did oftener afterwards, to his great benefit and advantage, as he was better acquainted with state affairs, and more diligent in dispatching business, than his fellow-secretary, Sir Robert Naunton; so that his majesty, 2 May, 1620, granted him 1000*l.* a year, to be received from the customs, in addition to his salary, but he voluntarily resigned the office in 1624 on this occasion. Having changed his religion, he freely confessed to the king, that he was then become a Roman Catholick, so that he must either be wanting to his trust, or violate his conscience in discharging his office; which ingenuity or his so highly affected the king, that he continued him of the privy council all his reign, having in 1621 made him a large grant of lands in Ireland, and by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster. 16 Feb. 1624, advanced him to the peerage, by the title of baron Baltimore, being then member of parliament for the university of Oxford, soon after which he repaired into Ireland, to reside there for some time.

By his will, dated 14 April 1632, he left all his estates in England, Ireland, or elsewhere, to his son Cecil, whom he appointed executor, and desired his noble and ancient friends, the lord viscount Wentworth and the Lord Cottington, to be overseers, whom he

humbly requests to have a care of his poor family, and to patronize and love it, as they had been pleased to do unto him, ever since their first acquaintance in court and elsewhere. He gives among his kindred at Kiplie in the north, the sum of 20 l. to be disposed at the discretion of his executor, because he knew the parties.

He married Anne, daughter to George Mynne of Hertingfordbury in the county of Hertford, Esq; (who died 20 May, 1581, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Wroth of Durance in Enfield, Middlesex, knt. who died 14 August 1613) and departing this life in London 15 April, 1632, in the 53d year of his age, was buried in the chancel of St. Dunstan's church in the West, in Fleetstreet, having issue six sons and five daughters; viz. Cecil, his successor; Leonard, appointed 10 February, 1621, Prothonotary and keeper of the writs, &c. in Connaught and Thomond, in reversion, after his father's death, with the fee of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. Irish, to be received out of the casualties of that province; but 1 April, 1626, he surrendered this office to the crown, and in 1633 was by his brother constituted the first governor of Maryland, jointly with Jeremy Hawley and Thomas Cornwallis, Esqrs. George; Francis, who died before his father; Henry; John, who died young; Anne, married to William Peaseley, Esq; Dorothy and Elizabeth, both died unmarried; Grace, married to Sir Robert Talbot of Cartown in the county of Kildare, Bart. and Hellen.

Lady Calvert, their mother, lies buried under a monument, on the north side of the chancel of Hertingfordbury church.

Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, was present in the parliament, 4 November, 1634, and married Anne, third daughter to Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour, by his second wife Anne, daughter to Miles Philipson of Crooke in Westmoreland, Esq; which Lady dying in 1649, was buried in the chancel of Tisbury church, Wilts.

John, the third Lord Baltimore, succeeded his father, and was present in King James's Irish parliament of 1689,

but dying soon after, he left the honour to his son Charles, the fourth lord, who was outlawed for high treason in Ireland, notwithstanding he never was in the kingdom; which his lordship representing to King William, his majesty, by privy seal from Kensington, 25 January, 1691, ordered the outlawry to be reversed; and in the act, (to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders, passed 9 Will.) it was provided, that nothing therein should extend to confirm his outlawry, for any crime committed by him since 5 November, 1688. --- His lordship was thrice married, and deceasing 21 February, 1714, aged eighty-five years, was buried the 26th in St. Pancras church, Middlesex, and succeeded by his only son.

Benedict-Leonard, the fifth Lord, who being in danger of losing his property in Maryland by the act, which requires all Roman-catholick heirs to profess the protestant religion, on forfeiture of their estates, did, 3 January, 1713, publicly renounce the errors of the church of Rome, and was admitted into the communion of the church of England, by the bishop of Hereford; after which he was chosen in the first parliament of King George I. member for Harwich in Essex. --- On 2 January, 1698, he married the Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter to Edward-Henry, the first earl of Litchfield, by the Lady Charlotte Fitz-Roy his wife, natural daughter of King Charles II. by Barbara, duchess of Cleveland, and dying 16 April, 1715, was buried 2 May at Epsom in Surry, having issue by her, who died in London 10 July, 1731, four sons and three daughters.

Benedict-Leonard, born 20 September, 1700, was F. R. S. member of parliament for Harwich, and in December, 1726, constituted governor of Maryland, but finding himself in an ill state of health, he resigned that post to Samuel Ogle, Esq; and embarking for England, 18 May, 1752, died in the passage 1 June, and was buried in the sea.

Edward-Henry, born 31 August, 1701, was appointed, 11 February, 1728, commissary-general, and president of the council in Maryland, but

1768. is dead, leaving a widow, who, 15 October 1741, was married to James Fitz-Gerald of the Middle-Temple, Esq.

Cecil, born in November 1702.

Daughter Charlotte, a twin with her brother Cecil, was married to Thomas Herwood, and died in December, 1744.

Jane, born in November 1703.

Barbara, born 5 October, 1704, died an infant.

Charles, the sixth Lord Baltimore, was born 29 September, 1699, and on June, 1731, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, in which year, 10 December, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and returned to parliament in May, 1734, for St. Germans in Cornwall. In April, 1736, he was constituted warden of the Stannaries; in September, 1740, steward of the prince of Wales's manor of Kennington in Surry, belonging to the dukedom of Cornwall, and in October that year chosen a member of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.—In May 1741 and 1747 he was elected representative of the county of Surry in parliament; and 13 March, 1741, appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, which he resigned in April, 1745; and was made cofferer of the prince of Wales's household, and surveyor-general of the Duchy lands in Cornwall.

On 20 July, 1730, he married Mary, youngest daughter to Sir Theodore Tullsen, of Wimbleton in Surry, bart. merchant of London, director of the East-India and South-sea companies, and member of parliament: Geo. I. of Yarmouth (who died 22 September, 1748, by his wife Williamza, daughter to Sir Robert Henley of the county of Hampshire) by whom he had two sons, Frederick his heir; and —, born 21 January, 1737, who died young: and three daughters, of whom Frances-Dorothy died 5 March, 1736. And his lordship departing this world, 24 April, 1751, at his house near Margate in Kent, was succeeded by his only son, Frederick, the seventh and present Lord Baltimore, proprietor and governor of Maryland, who was born 6 February, 1731, and after his return

from his travels, married 9 March, 1753, the lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter of Scrope, duke of Bridgewater, by his second wife the Lady Rachael Russel, sister to John duke of Bedford.

Title. Frederick Calvert, Baron Baltimore of Baltimore in the county of Longford; so created 16 February, 1624, 22 Jac. I.

The HISTORY of Sir WILBRAHAM WENTWORTH, concluded from our Magazine of last Month.

THE good natured family which took so kind a notice of Mr. Harrington, for that was the name assumed by Mr. Wentworth, was Colonel Mortimer's.—It consisted of the colonel, his lady, Miss Mortimer their daughter, and Miss Dashwood a distant relation—the colonel and his lady were people of the first breeding, and, if any thing could equal the politeness of their behaviour, it was the benevolence of their hearts.—Miss Mortimer, though the apparent heiress of a large fortune, and extremely amiable in her person, was affable and condescending—she did not imagine that opulence gave her any claim to extraordinary respect, nor did she believe that a fine face could furnish her with a just title to be arrogant—on the contrary, she considered sweetness of temper to be one of the most essential ingredients in the composition of the female character, and strove rather to merit the good opinion of her friends, than to obtain their admiration—the charms of her person however, and the gentleness of her manners, were not the only accomplishments which distinguished her; she had a fine understanding—admirably cultivated, and was mistress of a sprightliness so captivating, that, to make use of a strong metaphor, she pleased her acquaintance up to an actual pain of vivacity.

Mr. Harrington found great entertainment in the company of this amiable young lady, but the just sensibility which he felt for her merit could by no means render him unmindful to the attractions of Miss Dashwood. This young lady was no less formed for general esteem than her beautiful relation, and yet she was distinguished by very different accomplishments.

Miss

Miss Mortimer, for instance, was the very soul of cheerfulness, whereas a continual air of dejection sat on the features of Miss Dashwood—the first loved company and conversation, the latter was remarkably silent and fond of retirement—Miss Dashwood, however, was no way surpassed either in depth of sense, or dignity of sentiment by Miss Mortimer—and if her fair cousin's vivacity rendered her universally beloved, she possessed a voice which, to borrow an expression from Milton,

“ Could take pris'ner
The transc'd soul, and lap it in elysium.”

Upon the whole, if there was a sweetness in Miss Mortimer's face, that excited love, there was a majesty in Miss Dashwood's that commanded respect; and, if the endless good humour of the one gave every body pleasure, there was a softness in the melancholy air of the other which filled the whole soul with a tenderness unutterable—Not to trespass unnecessarily on the reader's patience, Mr. Harrington considered Miss Mortimer with esteem—Miss Dashwood he beheld with reverence—his different sensations for each encreased with his acquaintance, and while the first imperceptibly engaged his friendship, the latter as imperceptibly took possession of his heart—Mr. Harrington was himself naturally grave, and he found a congenial something in Miss Dashwood which rivetted his inclination; desirous therefore of rendering himself agreeable to a lady, on whom his felicity immediately depended, he doubled his assiduities to please her, and did not despair of obtaining his father's consent could he but happily make her propitious to his wishes—Satisfied of this, he went so far as to open the secret of his passion to Colonel Mortimer, and the two ladies, requesting their influence with Miss Dashwood, and declaring he must be miserable for ever unless she condescended to approve his addresses.—Colonel Mortimer was a man of great prudence, though he was a man of great honour—and could not enter warmly into the interests of a man in such an affair with whose fortune and connexions he was wholly unacquainted—he believed Mr. Harrington to

be a person of condition, he found him amiable in his person, enlarged in his mind, and finished in his education—but still a marriage with him, a relation too immediately under his protection, was a business of importance in which compliments were entirely out of the case; he accordingly declined to assist Mr. Harrington's views at that time, but politely hinted that he should in a short time return to England, and that if Mr. Harrington still retained his sentiments for Miss Dashwood, and could make a settlement suitable to her fortune, there was not any body whom he would sooner recommend to her for a husband.

Just as Colonel Mortimer had given this reply, Miss Dashwood entered the room, and begging Mr. Harrington would favour her with a short audience she proceeded in the following manner—“ I have just this moment been informed by Miss Mortimer, Sir, that you honour me with a very favourable opinion, and I will neither doubt your veracity nor my own little merit so far as to imagine a circumstance of this nature wholly impossible—But Sir, I should be utterly unworthy the attachment you profess for me, if I was to delude you with the shadow of a hope, where I do not mean to give the least encouragement—I am therefore under a necessity of declaring that I never can be yours.—Your person and manners are unexceptionable Mr. Harrington, and there is not a gentleman of my acquaintance who possesses a higher place in my esteem:—Yet Sir, notwithstanding this acknowledgment, I must beg to decline your addresses,—and to convince you I mean—I will now candidly own what I never before confessed—that my heart I possess is already engaged—engaged Sir romantically, nay ridiculously to a man I never saw nor possibly ever shall—but it is unalterably fixed—I have a right to indulge in this peculiarity—and after this information I am sure you will have too much pride, as well as too much humanity to distress me with any solicitation—The moment Miss Dashwood entered she quitted the room in very great confusion, and Mr. Harrington sat in a state of inconceivable surprize staring wildly at Colonel Mortimer, who

himself to labour under no inconsi-
derable degree of astonishment.---Mr.
Harrington with a deep sigh at last
recovered himself, and promised to
obtain his fate with as much fortitude
as possible, wishing that a continual
state of felicity might be the lady's
portion, though he could expect no-
thing but endless wretchedness for
his own.---Colonel Mortimer---saw
his distress, and pitied him---but the
colonel's pity was a very trifling con-
solation, especially when he said that
his cousin was a very extraordinary
young woman---that she must have her
own way, or she would probably quit
the family, being not only independent,
but extremely affluent in her circum-
stances.

In a little time after this, Colonel
Mortimer and his family returned to
England, leaving poor Harrington to
mope in secret over the anguish of his
own reflections.---Harrington's parting
with these deserving people was a con-
siderable aggravation of his distress.---
though refused as a lover by Miss
Milmour he still visited at the Co-
lonel's with his usual assiduity, and
was even received with an increased
 regard on account of the implicit sub-
mission, which he paid to that lady's
directions---this in some measure
alleviated the bitterness of his disappoint-
ment, he found a melancholy kind
of pleasure in looking at, or conver-
sing with, the object of his affections,
and flattered himself that time would
restore his former tranquility;---but
at the moment he lost this consolation,
he became a victim to the most poi-
gnant despair, and would probably
have fallen a sacrifice to his passion,
had not the death of his father which hap-
pened about this time, had not driven
the tide of sorrow into a new channel,
and opened a scene of business that
compelled, in some measure, to rescue
him from the gloom of his own ima-
gination.

It was now so long since the unfor-
tunate affair in which Mr. Harrington
wounded his antagonist, that he was
under no apprehension of setting out
for England on the first intelligence,
especially as the gentleman had per-
fectly recovered.---he therefore depart-
ed with the utmost expedition---and
on his father's funeral was solem-
nized, every debt discharged, and his
share of whom he was extremely

fond settled to his wish, the first object
which recurred to his memory was
the sum of which his grandfather had
been said to defraud the poor Mrs.
Ormsby. On a minute examination
into the affair he found the charge
against his ancestor was but too just,
and he determined immediately to re-
store what could not honestly belong
to him.---His fortune was extremely
ample, not less than eight thousand a
year with a prodigious sum of ready
money, consequently there could be
no necessity for procrastinating the
payment; accordingly, ordering his
steward to get bills ready to the amount
of twenty thousand pounds, he de-
sired him to carry them with a letter
which he had written to Captain
Ormsby.---" Captain Ormsby is dead,
Sir, answered the steward, and so is
Mrs. Ormsby"---" Good God (re-
plied Sir Wilbraham) how unfortu-
nate---but they had a daughter?"
---" She was taken by some of her
father's relations, Sir, returned the
steward, and left as we are told in
very good circumstances by the will
of a grand aunt, who, during the cap-
tain's life would not give a shilling to
relieve his necessities"---" Well Mr.
Willis, rejoined Sir Charles---I shall
write a letter to the young lady---
you can easily find her out I suppose,"
" Yes Sir I believe I can" said Mr.
Willis, on which Sir Wilbraham im-
mediately sat down, and dismissed him
with the following epistle :

MADAM,

IT is with infinite concern I recol-
lect that your good mother, by
some unaccountable means, was greatly
injured by my family, and I blush to
think that reparation---has been de-
layed so long---give me leave therefore
for the sum which was Miss Milmour's
right, to beg your acceptance of the
twenty thousand pounds enclosed in
this letter, and to consider the extra-
ordinary ten as a legal debt due for
the interest of the original demand,
and the expences which she was at in
her unfortunate endeavour to recover
it---do not hesitate a moment, madam,
to receive your own, and be assured
that the knowledge of your happiness
will always give the greatest satisfac-
tion to your

Most obedient humble servant

WILBRAHAM WENTWORTH.

The

The steward carried this letter in conformity to orders, and returned in a little time, producing a receipt for the money, and informing his master that the lady would do herself the pleasure of waiting on him immediately.---In about an hour she arrived accordingly attended by a gentleman and was shewn in to Sir Wilbraham, who, exclaimed Miss Dashwood! Colonel Mortimer! pray how long have you been in town? Miss Dashwood and the Colonel replied, by asking how long he had been in England, and expressing their great satisfaction at seeing him so well.---After congratulations had mutually passed---Colonel Mortimer began by asking where Sir Wilbraham was, saying that his cousin was come to thank him for a most extraordinary act of generosity, and expressing a little surprise that they did not find him in that room.---Sir Wilbraham to this replied "my dear Colonel you must now know Sir Wilbraham Wentworth in your old friend Harrington, and I shall be extremely happy---"

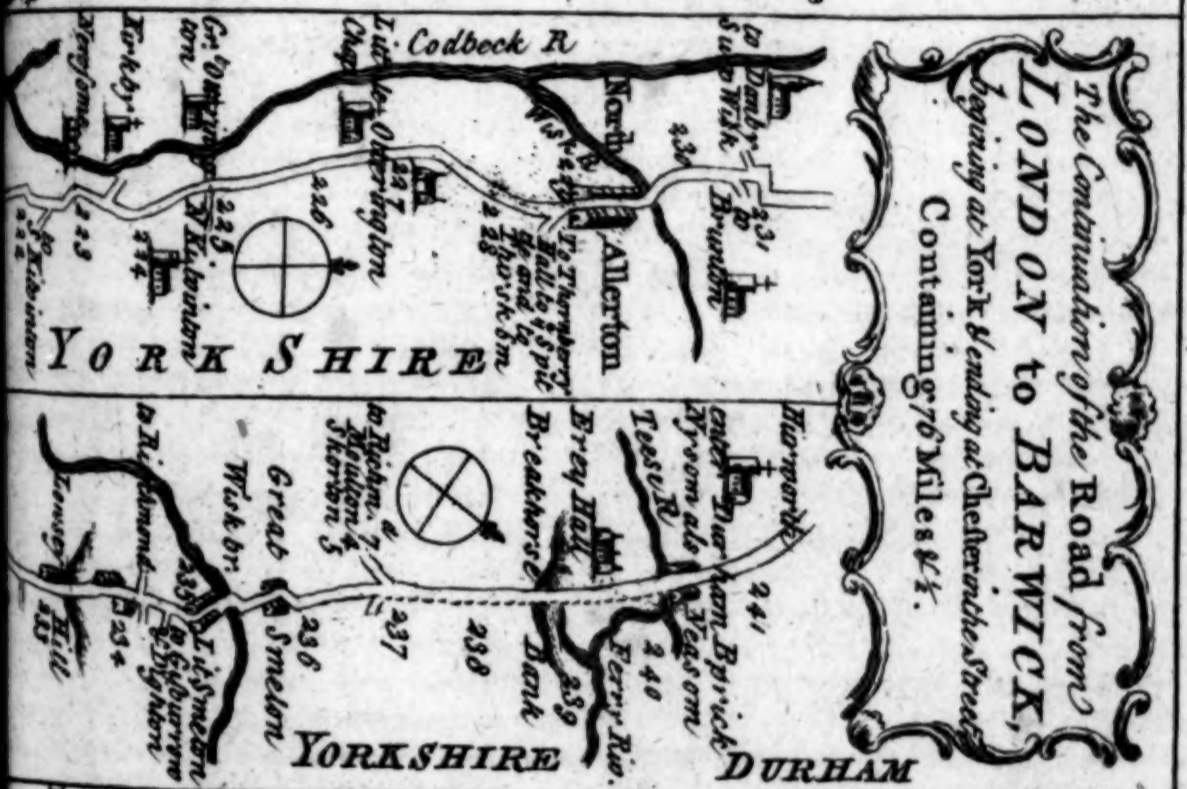
The baronet would have proceeded but he was interrupted by a violent shriek from Miss Dashwood---who just pronounced the words, "You Sir Wilbraham!"---and fell lifeless on the floor---If the surprize of the Colonel and Sir Wilbraham was great at this unexpected circumstance, their astonishment was still greater when on recovering Miss Dashwood she went on to this purport.

If you are Sir Wilbraham Wentworth the hand of heaven is certainly working miracles,---when I thought you really Mr. Harrington, I told you my affections were unalterably fixed upon a man I had never seen---but at that moment they were fixed upon the son of Sir Charles Wentworth---after my poor father was obliged to part with his commission and after he, with his little family, discarded by all their relations, were plunged in the deepest distress (we did not then know Colonel Mortimer was our relation) I have a thousand times heard my unhappy parents lavish in the praise of your humanity; I have a thousand times heard them declare that had it not been for the assistance which you procured them, they must

have absolutely perished for want of bread---I loved my parents tenderly, Sir Wilbraham, and my heart greedily imbibed early sentiments of gratitude for their preserver.---As I grew up I found this gratitude imperceptibly softening into tenderness, and the character which we continually received of you was so amiable, that I determined never to alter my situation unless I could obtain Mr. Wentworth for my husband---Silly, idle and chimerical as my resolution may seem my resolution was unalterable, and do not blush to acknowledge myself the strenuous admirer of virtue.---On the death of my father and mother which happened while you were abroad, Mrs. Dashwood, who was aunt to the former, took me under her protection, though she never would take any notice of me before, and had the good fortune to be such a favourite with her that at her decease she left me a large fortune on condition that I adopted her name---the name I accordingly assumed, the fortune, I still possess, and if Sir Wilbraham Wentworth is actuated by the sentiments which were once acknowledged by Mr. Harrington, my person and my estate are at his service whenever he thinks proper to demand them---I have not been two days in town and I signed the receipt for twenty thousand pounds, with my original name, because I purposed immediately to wait upon Sir Wilbraham to thank him for his unparalleled generosity, and to acquaint him with the happy revolution in my circumstances."

Miss Dashwood having ended, Sir Wilbraham immediately accounted for his assuming the name of Harrington, which clearly explained the comedy of errors---the two principal actors were in a little time after united and live at this moment in the most perfect happiness that humanity can know, proving, beyond a doubt, that however virtue may suffer for a time even in this world, it is generally sure of being rewarded in the end.

WE have also this month obliged our readers with a continuation of the road from London to Wick.





The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 180.

TO the history of the above proceedings, in which the colonies seem to have been treated with no little severity, we shall here add a circumstance which happened a little earlier in the session. On the 16th of February, the Lord Clare (from the commissioners of trade and plantations) acquainted the house, that his majesty had commanded them to inform the house, that they had received, inclosed in a letter from Sir Henry Moore, bart. (his majesty's governor of New York) a petition of the merchants in the city of New York, addressed to the House of Commons, which the governor says, he transmitted to the commissioners of trade and plantations, at the request of a committee of merchants of New York. This petition, which certainly deserved a particular attention, from that regard to the trade and prosperity of this kingdom and our plantations, which ought always to actuate every branch of the legislature, would not certainly have been treated with so little regard as it was, had it not been for the ill temper of the majority of the members then present.

This petition being brought up and read; set forth, that the commerce of the North American colonies is so severely clogged and restricted by the statutes of the 4th and 6th of his present majesty's reign, as to afford a melancholy presage of its destruction, the fatal effects of which, though first felt there, must be finally transferred to Great Britain, and center with her merchants and manufacturers: that an evil so extensive, could not fail of alarming the petitioners, whose situation exposes them to the first impression of this calamity; whence they think it their duty to implore the house to resume the consideration of the plantation trade, for effectual redress. It is the singular disadvantage of the Northern British colonies, that, while they stand in need of vast quantities of the manufactures of Great Britain, the country produces very

little that affords a direct remittance thither in payment, and therefore from necessity they have been driven to seek a market for their produce, and, by a course of traffic, to acquire either money or such merchandize, as would answer the purpose of a remittance, and enable them to sustain their credit with their mother country: As the nature of the petitioners commerce, when free from the late restraints, ought to be understood, they beg leave to observe, that their produce then sent to our own and the foreign islands, was chiefly bartered for sugar, rum, melasses, cotton, and indigo; that the sugar, cotton, and indigo, served as remittance to Great Britain, which the rum and melasses constituted essential branches of their commerce, and enabled them to barter with our own colonies for fish and rice, and by that means to pursue a valuable trade with Spain, Portugal and Italy where they chiefly obtained money, or bills of exchange in return, and likewise qualified them for adventures to Africa, where they had the advantage of putting off great quantities of British manufactures, and of receiving in exchange gold, ivory, and slaves, which last being disposed of in the West India islands, commanded money or bills: Rum was indispensable in their Indian trade, and with British manufactures, procured furs and skins, which both served for considerable returns to Great Britain, and encreased its revenue. The trade to the bay of Honduras was also of great importance, it being managed with small cargoes of provisions, rum, and British manufactures, which, while they were at liberty to send foreign logwood to the different parts in Europe, furnished them with another valuable branch of remittance. From this view, it is evident that sugar, rum, melasses and logwood, with cotton and indigo, are the essentials of their return-cargoes, and the chief sources, from which, in a course of trade they have maintained their credit

dit with Great Britain. That considering the prodigious consumption of the produce of the West Indies in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies on the continent of America; the rapid increase of those colonies; the vast accession of subjects by the late conquests; the utter incapacity of our own island, to supply so great a demand, will, the petitioners presume, be out of all question; on the other hand, the lumber produced from clearing this immense territory, and the provisions extracted from a fertile soil, must raise a supply for exportation much greater than all our islands can consume; it seems therefore consistent with sound policy, to indulge those colonies both in the free and unrestrained exportation of all the lumber and produce they can spare, and an ample importation of sugar, rum, and melasses, to supply the various branches of their trade; since without the one the clearing of lands will be discouraged; and provisions, for want of vent, become of little profit to the farmer; without the other, the petitioners must be plunged into a total incapacity of making good their payments of British debts; their credit must sink, and their imports from Great Britain gradually diminish, till they are contracted to the narrow compass of remittances, in articles of their own produce; whence the colonies must, from inevitable necessity, betake themselves to manufactures of their own, which will be attended with consequences very detrimental to those of Great Britain.

The petitioners having thus represented the nature of their commerce, humbly beg leave to point out the several grievances under which it labours, from the regulations prescribed by the two before mentioned acts. The heavy embarrassments which attend the article of sugar, is a capital subject of complaint; and, besides the absolute necessity of a great importation to sustain their trade, it often happens, that at the foreign islands, a sufficient return cargo, independant of sugar, cannot be procured, which render trade precarious and discouraging; besides, the high duty of 5s. sterling a hundred, is found by experience to be so excessive, that it has induced the fair trader to decline that

branch of business, while, to people less scrupulous, it presents an irresistible temptation to smuggling. That the pressure of this duty is not aggravated, the petitioners appeal to the officers of the customs of their ports who must confess that there have not been wanting instances where merchants have been driven to the disagreeable necessity of bringing their very plate into the custom house to discharge it. The petitioners, therefore most humbly entreat that a moderate duty be laid on foreign sugars, which, they are assured, would not only greatly promote the prosperity both of those colonies and their mother country, but encrease the royal revenue far beyond what can be expected under the present restraints. The compelling merchants to land and store foreign sugars in Great Britain before they are exported to other parts of Europe, is another expensive and dilatory restriction, without being of any material advantage to the revenue of Great Britain; for it puts it out of the petitioners power to meet foreigners at market upon an equal footing. That British plantation sugar exported from North America should be declared French on being landed in England, the petitioners conceive may be justly classed among the number of hardships inflicted by those regulations, as in effect it deprives them of making a remittance in that article, by exposing them to the payment of the foreign duty in Great Britain, which appears the more severe, as their fellow subjects of the islands are left at liberty to export those sugars for what they really are, and a distinction is formed which the petitioners cannot but regard with uneasiness. That foreign rum, French excepted, is the next article which the petitioners most humbly propose for consideration, as its importation on a moderate duty, would add considerably to the revenue, prevent smuggling, encrease the sale of British manufactures, and enable the petitioners to bring back the full value of their cargoes, more especially from the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, where they can only receive half the value in sugar and cotton and consequently rum alone can be expected for the other half, those islands

lands having no spice but of a base kind. That it is with the greatest concern the petitioners observe, that foreign logwood is also made subject to the delay, hazard, and expence of being landed in Great Britain; which with its low price, its bulk, and the duty with which it is now burthened, must totally destroy that valuable branch of the petitioners commerce, and throw it into the hands of foreigners unfettered with those heavy embarrassments. That their lumber and pot-ash, even when shipped for Ireland, where the latter is so necessary for the progress of their linen manufacture, and even provisions, though intended to relieve that kingdom from a famine, are subject to the same distressing impediments; nor is flax-seed, on the timely importation of which the very existence of the linen manufacture immediately depends, exempted: Yet both flax-seed, lumber, and pot-ash, may all be imported into Ireland directly from the Baltic, where they are purchased from foreigners under the national disadvantage of being paid for with money instead of manufactures; the petitioners, therefore, humbly beg leave to express their hopes, that an evil so highly prejudicial to them, to the staple of Ireland, and to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, will not fail of obtaining the attention of the house, and an immediate and effectual redress. The petitioners beg leave farther to represent, that the wines from the islands, in exchange for wheat, flour, fish and lumber, would considerably augment the important article of remittance, was the American duty withdrawn on exportation to Great Britain: It is therefore humbly submitted to the house, whether such an expedient, calculated at once to attach the inhabitants to husbandry, by encreasing the consumption of American produce, to encourage British manufactures, by enabling the petitioners to make good their payments, and to increase the royal revenue by an additional import of wines into Great Britain, will not be consistent with the united interests both of the mother country and her colonies. The petitioners also conceive that the North American fishery is of the highest national importance, since, by annually

employing so great a number of shipping, it constitutes a respectable nursery for seamen, and is so advantageous for remittances in payment for British manufactures; whence the petitioners humbly presume it will be cherished by the house, and every impediment removed that tends to check its progress. The enlarging the jurisdiction of the admiralty is another part of the statute of the fourth of his majesty's reign, very grievous to the trade and navigation of the colonies, and oppressive to the subjects. The petitioners beg leave to express their warmest sentiments of gratitude for the advantages intended by parliament in the opening free ports in the islands of Jamaica and Dominica; yet, at the same time, cannot but lament their being so unhappy as to be unable to reap the benefits, which, it was imagined, would flow from so wise a policy. The collecting great quantities of the produce of Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. at the island of Dominica, would be of real advantage to the colonies, were they permitted to take them in return for their lumber and provisions; but as they are now prohibited from taking any thing but molasses, the petitioners think it evident, that they can derive no substantial advantage under such a restraint, and are unable to discern the principle on which the prohibition is founded; for since sugar may be imported directly from the foreign islands, it seems much more reasonable to suffer it from a free port belonging to Great Britain. The petitioners, therefore humbly hope, that the house will think it equitable to adopt this trade to their circumstances, by granting them liberty to import into the colonies all West-India productions, in exchange for their commodities; and that, upon the whole, the petitioners, with the greatest anxiety, find themselves obliged to inform the house, that although, at the last session, the necessity of relieving the trade of those colonies seems to have been universally admitted, and the tender regard of parliament for their happiness highly distinguished; nevertheless, experience has evinced, that the commercial regulations then enacted, instead of remedying, have encreased the heavy burthen under which it already laboured. Hence, upon

due consideration, nothing can be more manifest, than that the ability of those colonies to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain, immediately depends upon, and is inseparably connected with the progress of their commerce; and that ability, by removing the necessity of home manufactures, would leave them at liberty to pursue agriculture, in which their true interest consists. The petitioners, therefore, pray the house to take the above into consideration, and to grant such relief therein as should be thought consistent with good policy, and the mutual interests of Great Britain and her colonies.

There was never perhaps a petition of more consequence, in relation to trade, presented to parliament than this, or one in which our colonies, the British merchants trading to the continent of America, with our artisans and manufacturers are more nearly interested, and, therefore, if the facts upon which the petition is founded, could be sufficiently proved, they justly called for an immediate redress; especially if the regulations here recommended, would be of little or no disadvantage to our West-India islands. But the majority of the house appear to have been so much offended at the inhabitants of our colonies in North America, and particularly with those of New York, as to resolve not to spend a thought on their advantage, whatever effect this might have on our merchants, tradesmen and manufacturers; and therefore this petition was rejected, by its being ordered to lie on the table. But it is to be hoped, that the time is at hand, when effectual measures will be taken to revive our declining commerce; and that a more judicious parliament, that has much better ideas of trade than the last, will conciliate the affections of our colonies to their mother country, and enable them to trade with us, on a footing equally advantageous to both.

We now come to some acts of a more limited nature, as not having an immediate relation either to the whole kingdom in general, or to our extensive plantations, and shall here begin with the capital of Great-Britain.

The corporation of London having found the sums which the parliament had entitled them to raise for the

building of the bridge at Black Friars inadequate for the purpose of rendering it a toll-bridge, and wanting several other sums, to carry into execution that and some other schemes that had been formed for beautifying and improving the city, Mr. John Paterfon, one of the common-council of the city, deputy of his ward, member for Ludgarshall, in Wiltshire, and chairman of the committee of ways and means, formed a plan for completing all these works, only by continuing the orphan tax, the term for which was granted being almost expired, and having published a very ingenious pamphlet on that subject, distributed the impression among the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The citizens, who had conceived an idea that new and burthensome taxes were to be laid upon them, to carry on those great and expensive works, were struck with surprize and pleasure at finding all their fears groundless, and that nothing more would be demanded of them, than what they were accustomed to pay, cheerfully gave it their approbation, and a petition was soon after drawn up for leave to bring in a bill for having it passed into a law.

On the 31st of January, the house being informed that the sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in; and at the bar presented to the house a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, in common-council assembled, and then withdrew. When the petition was read, That by an act passed in the 29th year of King George the Second, intituled, An act for building a bridge cross the river Thames, from Black-Friars in the city of London, to the opposite side in the county of Surry, the petitioners were empowered to build the said bridge, to make, enlarge, or improve streets, ways, and passages, on each side of the river, to and from the said bridge, to fill up the channel of Bridewell-Dock, and to light and watch the said bridge, when built that the petitioners, for the purposes aforesaid, were empowered to take certain tools for the passage of the bridge and, on the credit thereof, to raise any sum not exceeding 160,000*l.* and the petitioners have accordingly proceeded to carry the said act into execution,

and, towards the expence thereof, have borrowed the sum of 144,000*l.* besides which they have contributed the sum of 16,200*l.* and have raised the sum of 12,180*l.* 17*s.* by the dividends and profits upon part of the said monies invested in the public funds, and the sum of 659*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* by the sale of old materials, and temporary rents of some premises purchased for the purposes of the said act; which several sums amount together to the sum of 173,040*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* whereof the petitioners had, at Midsummer last, expended the sum of 24,595*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; so there then remained a balance in hand of 148,444*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; which, together with the sum 695*l.* 5*s.* then expected to be received, will raise the said balance to 149,139*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; and that by estimates of the works which remain to be done, to complete the said bridge, and of premises necessary to be purchased for the avenues thereof (exclusive of roads on the Surry side) the same require a further sum of 18,500*l.* and that the petitioners conceive the intended toll on the said bridge, when the same shall be completed, will be a great obstruction to the passage, and a burthen upon the public; and therefore presume to hope, that the house will be of opinion, that the freeing the said bridge from such toll will be of public utility and advantage; in which case it will be necessary to provide some other sufficient fund for raising, as well the sum of 144,000*l.* to discharge the money borrowed, as the said sum of 18,500*l.* still wanting for the purposes aforesaid. That the passage over London Bridge is subject to a prescriptive toll upon all carts, waggons, and other carriages, passing to or from the said city, laden with any kinds of goods or provisions, which toll is appropriated to the support of the said bridge, and is, at this time, let upon lease for twenty-one years, for a fine of 2100*l.* and at and under a yearly rent of 735*l.* and that the collection of this toll greatly obstructing the passage of that bridge, and being a burthen upon trade, the petitioners conceive, that the freeing of the said bridge therefrom will also appear to be of public utility and advantage, and will require the sum of 32,000*l.*

And that the wharfs between Paul's Wharf, in the city of London, and Milford Lane in the county of Middlesex, by their different encroachments, not only form an irregular and disagreeable outline; but afford the owners of some an undue preference and advantage over others, at the same time that the reflected sett of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the force of the stream upon the Surry shore, opposite to Black-Friars, and, of consequence, slackens the current on the London side; which, together with the large sewers that empty themselves in the neighbourhood, occasions a constant accumulation of sand, mud, and rubbish, and thereby not only destroys a great part of the navigation at low water, but renders the wharfs inaccessible by the loaded craft, even at high water, unless at spring tides: That the petitioners are advised all these inconveniences might be removed, if the north side of the river was imbanked, so as to range in a line with the north entrance of the said intended bridge, the north abutment of which is so constructed, as that it may, at the expence of labour only, be made to coincide therewith, and that the expence of such imbankment is estimated at the sum of 7500*l.* The Royal Exchange, originally erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt soon after the fire of London in 1666, is so much decayed as to threaten its total demolition, unless speedily and effectually repaired; and that the necessary repairs are estimated at the sum of 10,000*l.* a sum which the present state of the revenues appropriated thereto can by no means afford; and that the gaol of Newgate, which is not only the county gaol of Middlesex as well as London, but the general prison for state prisoners and smugglers from all parts of the kingdom, is so small and ill-contrived, that it is impossible to accommodate the unhappy persons confined there with a sufficient supply of fresh air and water, the debtors side not enjoying even the common benefit of light in any hour of the day, or at any season of the year; from which circumstance the said gaol is in general unhealthy, and often visited by a malignant fever, called the gaol distemper, the fatal effects

fects of which have sometimes extended beyond the prison walls; besides which, the said gaol is so old and ruinous, as to be incapable of improvement, or any tolerable repair; and that the rebuilding the said gaol in a more airy and commodious manner, is estimated at the sum of 50,000 l. and that the said sums amount together to the sum of 300,000 l. which (how much soever the petitioners have the above-mentioned purposes at heart) cannot be raised without the aid and authority of parliament.

That by an act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors, of the City of London, it was amongst other things enacted, That for and towards raising a perpetual fund, to pay the yearly interest of 4 l. for every 100 l. principal money, and interest thereof then due to any orphan of the said city, or the executors, administrators, or assigns, of any such orphan, all and every the city's estates and revenues should be for ever charged with the clear annual sum of 8000 l. and the said act also appropriated to the purposes aforesaid, the rents and profits of the city's aqueducts; and the sum of 2000 l. was thereby directed to be annually raised upon the personal estates of the several inhabitants within the said city and liberties, towards that fund; and for the farther increase thereof, the sum of 2s. 6d. was directed to be paid upon the binding of every apprentice, within the said city, and 5s. by every person admitted a freeman; and the said act imposed upon all sorts of wine imported into the port of the said city, or the members thereof, by way of merchandize, a duty of 4s. *per* tun, over and above the duties then payable thereon; and for every chaldron of coals or culm, imported into the said port, or the river of Thames, within the liberty of the said city, a duty of 4d. for metage for ever; and also for all coals or culm, usually sold by the chaldron, for every chaldron thereof, which should be imported into the said port, or members thereof, from the 29th of September, 1700, over and above all other impositions and duties, the sum of 6d. and for

every ton of such coals as were sold by the ton, the like sum of 6d. the said imposition of 6d. to continue from the said 29th of September for fifty years. And that, by an act of parliament passed in the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, intituled, An Act for the farther Relief of the Orphans, and other creditors of the city of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned, the said duty of 6d. *per* chaldron, or ton, of coals, or culm, was farther continued during a term of thirty-five years from the expiration of the said term of fifty years; and out of the money arising from the said impositions so continued, the yearly sum of 3000 l. was directed to be paid, during the said term of thirty-five years, to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Mercers of the city of London, in the manner, and for the purposes, in the said act mentioned; and the residue of the said money was thereby appropriated to make part of the fund for paying the interest to the said orphans, and other creditors of that city; and it was thereby directed, that from the 29th of September, 1750, the city's estates and revenues should be charged with the yearly sum of 2000 l. and no more, over and above the said yearly sum of 8000 l. wherewith they then stood charged; and that the surplusses arisen, or to arise, from the funds so appropriated for payment of the said interest, should be applied to the payment of the said capital debt; and that the said surplusses have been applied accordingly, and thereby the said capital debt was at Midsummer last reduced to the sum of 610,084 l. 6s. 10d. and (computing the future surplusses at a medium of the last five years) the whole may be expected to be paid off and discharged by Lady-day, 1803; and that if the several duties and impositions, which compose the orphans fund, were continued to Lady-day, 1832, the said fund would, with the addition thereto of 1500 l. *per annum*, be sufficient in that time to discharge the principal and interest, not only of the orphans debt, but of the farther sum of 300,000 l. and that if such fund might be made a security for raising the said sum, for the purposes above stated, the petitioners are willing and desirous that the said city

estate

estates and revenues should, during that period, be charged with the payment of the said yearly sum of 1500*l.* towards the increase of the said fund, over and above the yearly sum of 10,000*l.* with which the said estates and revenues now stand charged; and that, as there will be no fund for defraying the expences of lighting, watching, cleansing, and repairing the said new bridge, when the same shall be exempted from the intended toll thereon, the petitioners conceive that a reasonable quit-rent, upon the ground to be taken in from the river, within the limits aforesaid, would form a proper and unexceptionable fund for that purpose; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and that leave be given to bring in a bill, for authorizing and enabling the petitioners to execute the several great works and purposes aforesaid, in such manner, and under such direction and limitations, as to the house shall seem meet.

After reading this petition, it was immediately ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee, authorized to examine and state to the house the matters of fact it contained; and this committee being appointed accordingly, were, as usual, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 24th of March, the commissioners for paving, watching, and lighting the streets and lanes of Southwark presented a petition, in which they acknowledge that the above will be of great use and advantage to the city of London and county of Middlesex; but presume, that the works carried on by them in the town and borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, are also works of a public nature, equal to those proposed to be done by the city, and that a very considerable proportion of the above duties is paid by the inhabitants, there being many brewers, glass-makers, distillers, dyers, founders, and others, using immense quantities of coals in their several manufactures and businesses; wherefore the petitioners humbly presume, that it will be thought reasonable, if the said duties upon coals be farther continued, a moderate proportion of the money to be raised thereupon should be applied for the purpose of completing the public

works, of paving the town and borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to do therein as to them should seem meet. On which it was ordered, that this petition should be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole house, to whom the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in council assembled, was referred.

The next day the commissioners for paving, cleansing, and lighting, the city and liberty of Westminster, presented to the house a petition to the same purpose, which was also referred to the same committee.

On the 16th of April, Sir Robert Ladbroke reported from the committee of the whole house, to consider of the report which was made from the committee to whom the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, was referred, and to whom it was referred to consider of the petitions of the commissioners for paving, watching, and lighting the borough of Southwark, and the city and liberty of Westminster, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where they were again read, and agreed to by the house. In these resolutions all the several particulars in the above petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, were agreed to, and at the same time it was also resolved, that the city should pay 800*l.* a year towards the Westminster pavement, and 480*l.* a year towards that of the borough. After which it was ordered, that a bill should be prepared and brought in upon those resolutions, by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Paterson, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Alderman Harley, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Thrale, and Mr. Burrell. Accordingly, on the 4th of May, Sir Robert Ladbroke presented the bill to the house, and it was then received and read for the first time, and on the 8th of May was read a second time.

On the 13th of the same month the commissioners for paving, watching, and lighting, that part of the parish of St.

St. Botolph, Aldgate, which lies in the county of Middlesex, who had been appointed on an act passed while this bill was depending, presented a petition to the house, in which they observed, that as they paid their share of the duty appropriated by the bill, for the improvement and advantage of the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark, and were, in every respect, in the same situation as the inhabitants of the city of Westminster and borough of Southwark, they hoped to be entitled to a proportionable advantage, arising from a fund to which they contributed in an equal degree with the rest, and therefore prayed the house, that a provision might be made in the said bill, for appropriating such a sum of the money to arise from the continuation of the said tax, for the carrying on and amending the above pavements, as to the house shall seem just and reasonable. But this petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

The same day a petition of the rulers, auditors, and assistants of the company of watermen and lightermen, on behalf of themselves and the whole fraternity, was presented to the house, against the embankment of the river Thames, which they apprehended would be highly injurious to the trade and navigation of the said river, and greatly obstruct and impede the passage between London and Westminster, and prove detrimental both to the public in general, and to this community in particular; and therefore hoped the house would take the case of the petitioners into consideration, and that they might be heard by their counsel against the said bill. Upon this a motion was made, that this petition should be referred to the consideration of the above committee, and the petitioners to be heard by their counsel; but, upon putting the question, it justly passed in the negative; nothing being more absurd than to suppose, that raising a bank in the shallow parts of the river next the shore, which would only somewhat contract its bed, and render it deeper, would prejudice its navigation. But absurd as this must at first sight appear, the next day a petition from the lightermen, wharfingers, owners of craft, and other dealers in coals, to

the same purpose, was also presented to the house and read; but it was dismissed, or, in other words, ordered to lie upon the table. After this the bill met with no more opposition, for on the 21st it passed the house; when Sir Robert Ladbroke was ordered to carry it up to the lords, and on the 29th of June it received the royal assent.

[To be continued in our next.]

From Dr. Priestley's Essays Medical and Experimental.

THE Dr. after relating the success of the experiments he made to trace the differences, and ascertain the proportion the astringency and bitterness of vegetables reciprocally bear to each other; former experiments having frequently caused him to observe they were distinct and separate properties; and by the last experiment finding two pieces of calf-skin, just stripped from the calf, immersed in cold infusions of green and bohea tea at the expiration of a week, were hard and curled up, and that there was no sensible difference between them; proceeds thus:

"This experiment affords a striking proof, of the difference between the action of a medicine on the dead and on the living fibre. Tea, when applied to the former, is manifestly astringent; and yet when received into the stomach, it is highly debilitating and relaxant; and the immoderate use of it is attended with the most pernicious effects. It is curious to observe the revolution which hath taken place, within this century, in the constitutions of the inhabitants of Europe. Inflammatory diseases more rarely occur, and, in general, are much less rapid and violent in their progress than formerly. Nor do they admit of the same antiphlogistic method of cure, which was practised with success a hundred years ago. The experienced Sydenham makes forty ounces of blood the mean quantity to be drawn in the acute rheumatism; whereas this disease, as it now appears in the London Hospitals, will bear above half that evacuation. Vernal Intermittents are frequently cured by a vomit and the bark, without venesection; which is a proof that, at present, they are accom-

ried with fewer symptoms of inflammation, than they were wont to be. This advantageous change however is more than counterbalanced, by the introduction of a numerous class of nervous ailments, in a great measure unknown to our ancestors, but which now prevail universally, and are complicated with almost every other disorder. The bodies of men are enfeebled and enervated, and it is not uncommon to observe very high degrees of irritability, under the external appearance of great strength and robustness. The hypochondria, palpies, cachexies, dropsies, and all those diseases which arise from laxity and debility, are, in our days endemic every where; and the hysterics, which used to be peculiar to the women, as the name itself indicates, now attacks both sexes indiscriminately. It is evident, that so great a revolution could not be effected, without the concurrence of many causes; but amongst these, I apprehend, the present general use of tea holds the first and principal rank. The second place may perhaps be allotted to excess in spirituous liquors. This pernicious custom, in many instances at least, owes its rise to the former, which by the weakness and depression of spirits it occasions, renders it almost necessary to have recourse to what is cordial and exhilarating. And hence proceed those dissipated and disgraceful habits of intemperance, with which too many of the softer sex of every degree, are now, almost chargeable.

From the 27th and 29th experiments it appears, that green and bohea tea are equally bitter, strike precisely the same black tinge with green iron, and are alike astringent on the simple fibre. From this exact similarity in so many circumstances, one would be led to suppose, that there would be no sensible diversity in their operation on the living body. But the fact is otherwise. Green tea is much more sedative and relaxant than bohea; and the finer the species of tea, the more debilitating and pernicious are its effects, as I have frequently observed in others and experi-

enced in myself. This seems to be a proof, that the mischiefs ascribed to this oriental vegetable, do not arise from the warm vehicle by which it is conveyed into the stomach, but chiefly from its own peculiar qualities *. And these qualities probably accompany the highly flavoured parts of the leaves, and depend upon the nicety and care observed in the collection and preparation of them. When fresh gathered, they are said to be narcotic, and to disorder the senses; and the Chinese cautiously abstain from the use of them, till they have been kept for twelve months †. It is remarkable that only one species of the tea plant is yet, discovered, and that all the varieties of this dietetic article of commerce are owing either to the difference of climate, or to the diversity in the method of curing it. The fine green teas, which are the first crop of the shrub, are gathered with the utmost caution and dried with the gentlest heat, that their perishable flavour may be preserved. The bohea teas are more hastily exsiccated, and even slightly parched over the fire, by which they acquire that brown colour which distinguishes them. And as their more volatile parts are dissipated by this management, they become proportionably less injurious to the nervous system.

But however cogent the objections may be, against the general and too frequent use of tea, candour obliges me to acknowledge, that it is capable of being applied to very important, medicinal purposes. From its sedative power, and the weakness which it suddenly induces, it might be administered with advantage in ardent and inflammatory fevers, in order to abate the force, and lessen the inordinate action of the vis vitæ. In such cases it should be given either in substance or in strong infusion; and besides allaying the troublesome sensations of heat and thirst, which are the constant concomitants of those distempers, it would probably serve as a good substitute for some of the usual evacuations. And thus instead of producing watchfulness, which is a

* *Thee infusum, nervo musculoque rana admotum, vires motrices minuit, perdit.*
Smith tentamen Inaug. de actione musculari, p. 46. exp. 36.

† *Neumann's Chemistry, p. 376.*

common effect ascribed to it in weak habits, it would in all likelihood prove the safest and most salutary opiate. After a full meal, when the stomach is oppressed, the head pained, and the pulse beats high, tea, is a greatful diluent, and agreeable sedative. And as studious, sedentary men are particularly subject to indigestion and the head ach, it is on this account justly stiled "the poet's friend."

Extract from Dr. Smith's Dissertation upon the Nerves, &c.

THE learned author has discussed his subject with much ingenuity; though, perhaps, some of his positions may not be admitted. He investigates the nature of man, the nature of brutes: and here he is an advocate for an immaterial principle in them, equivalent or analogous to what we call *understanding* in ourselves (See p. 112.) with a language, or method of communicating their knowledge, advice, and assistance, to each other; nay he pronounces their souls immortal, from scripture, evidence, reason, and argument, which he has, with great shew of reason, endeavoured to prove. He next examines the nature, manner, and consequences, of the dependance, influence, and connexion of the soul and body; treats of man, considered as enjoying a vegetable, animal, and spiritual life; and afterwards proceeds to the causes that impede the soul in the exercise of its faculties: In his thoughts on the spiritual life of man, he has advanced some things that we apprehend will bear a dispute, in which the doctor would be far from invulnerable; nor, indeed, do we ever remember a physical writer who did not handle religious subjects in a very whimsical and peculiar manner. His third section treats of the symptoms and causes of nervous diseases, and as this is the part of the book of most general use, we shall give therefrom the following extract:

"1st. The first symptoms are a dull, heavy uneasiness, debility, faintness, a sense of great emptiness about the stomach, a yawning, gaping, stretching out the arms, twitching of the nerves, sneezing, sometimes drowsiness and lethargy, heaving up the breast: As these symptoms have little pain, but a

kind of weariness, they are neglected. The complexion becomes wan, pale and not so lively, the eyes appear dull and faded, the appetite is faint and unequal, returning by fits, and meat is not immediately given, the patient is like to faint away, and the appetite goes off; at other times the hypochondres are so inflated with wind, that the patient cannot eat. He complains of heartburns, belchings, and bilious vomiting, pain in the pit of the stomach, attended sometimes with shortness of breath, symptomatic asthma, tickling cough, and at other times with an inflation or visible swelling; and the patient perceives unusual smells. After the symptoms have continued some time they produce lowness of spirits, faintness, anxiety, watching and restlessness; sometimes great timidity, a dizziness of the head, inveterate pains in particular parts, about the size of a crown, sharp and acute pains in the temples, and other parts of the head; sometimes there is a tingling noise, hissing sound, a thumping, or beating in the inside of the head; the temporal arteries, at times, beat so strong in the night particularly, as to occasion so considerable rubbing or friction against the bed-cloaths, as to be heard by a bystander. The patient perceives a faintness to seize him, which is succeeded with motes, clouds, and mists, floating backward and forward, in the atmosphere before the eyes; a coldness and chillness in the extremities; a burning in hands and feet; flushing, especially after meat; cold damp sweats, faintness and sickness, which is removed by a lax stool. The patient is very irregular in going to stool, sometimes too costive, at other times lax; stools are of various colours, sometimes of a mucous, jelly-like substance, other times black, dark brown, green and yellow; sudden flushes of heat, especially in the night over all the body; shiverings, a sense of cold, in certain parts, especially down the back, as if water was poured on the body; at other times, an unusual glow of heat; troublesome pains between the shoulders; pains attended with hot sensations; cramps, and convulsive motions of the muscles,

few of their fibres; sudden starting of the tendons of the legs and arms; large and frequent discharges of pale and limped urine. Some have all these symptoms, others have but some of them; but a ptyalism, or discharge of phlegm from the glands of the throat, generally attends all the symptoms. In the first period you may observe one good day, and another bad; and also monthly periods: But these periods or crises are very uncertain and irregular, as I observed before. The weather too, has a surprizing effect upon nervous people. When these symptoms have continued sometime, they so relax the fibres of the solids, that the digestion is very imperfectly and slowly performed, consequently wind, crudities, &c. are bred in the *primæviæ*, which produce many more and distal symptoms, as:

adly, Frequent rifts, belchings, hiccups, strange grumbling, croaking, and murmuring in the bowels; troublesome heartburns, sour and very acrid belchings, and squeamishness; vomitings of watery stuff, tough phlegm, corrupted bile, a visible swelling and inflation of the stomach, especially after eating; weakness and trembling of the limbs; wandering pains, suddenly starting from one place to another; wandering pains in the sides, back, knees, ancles, arms, wrists, not unlike rheumatic pains; cold shiverings running down the back bone, often after making water, like the cold fits of an ague; sometimes there is a heat in one part of the body, then in another; the head is generally hot, even while the rest of the body is cold and chilly; the hypochondres, but most frequently the right one is swelled. Now the patient has vertigos, long faintings, the slightest motion raises pains in the head, which often return periodically; also moist, cold, clammy sweat, great commonly about the temples and forehead, obstinate watchings, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and sometimes a drowsiness and too great an inclination to sleep, the night mare; often starting when awake, terribly affrighted with horrors; Any sudden surprise greatly affects and often throws the patient into fits and faintings, tremors or palpitation of the

heart; the pulse very variable and irregular; a sense of suffocation, frequent sighings, convulsive twitchings of the muscles, tendons, and nerves of the back, loins, arms, hands, and a general convulsion affecting, at once, the stomach, bowels, throat, legs, arms, and indeed almost the whole body, in which the patient struggles as in a violent epileptic fit. The patient sometimes falls into a *catalipsis* and *tetanus*, and sinks gradually into a nervous atrophy: Has generally a quick apprehension, forgetful, unsettled, and constant to nothing but inconstancy, jealous; has wandering and delirious imaginations, ridiculous fancies, groundless and impertinent fears, often complaining of his sufferings and calamities, no person suffering equal to him; he supposes himself a dying, when perhaps there is no great danger, while a person under another disease, as a consumption, is hardly persuaded there is danger, when he is really dying; sometimes he is chearful, gay, and agreeable; by and by peevish, heavy and gloomy; sometimes it is impossible for him to keep from crying and weeping, with great extremes of grief and anguish; and these sudden fits of convulsive crying return without the will or consent of the patient; at other times he falls into immoderate fits of laughing and joy, which is as involuntary as the other; sometimes he loves a person to despair, anon hates him to as great excess; presently wills a thing, by and by is entirely against it. If these symptoms are not soon cured, they soon terminate in hysteric fits, epilepsy, hyp, palsy, madness, apoplexy, or in some mortal disease; as the black jaundice, dropsy, consumption, &c."

The doctor then enters into the causes of these symptoms, and treats of the cure of nervous diseases; the certainty of which he acknowledges depends upon the certainty of the theory; but the certainty of the theory depends upon *intuition*.

"First then we are exactly to regulate the use of the non-naturals; for in vain do we prescribe medicines, if the patient is not directed and willing to observe certain regulations, in relation to *air*, *diet*, and *exercise*. We should

chuse a free open air, not encumbered with hills or woods; a cool and dry air brace and invigorate the whole body; and hot, confined, and damp air, weakens and relaxes the habit. When the stomach and bowels are weak, they should be well guarded against cold and damps, especially in winter; and there is no dress better and more necessary to keep up a due perspiration, than flannels worn next the skin.

Constant exercise, every day that allows of it, either in walking, or on horseback, or in an open chaise, is of vast service; it should be as much as the strength will admit, without weakness, fatigue, or hurry; never weary yourself, nor raise a sweat; go no further, than you can return with as much spirit as you went out. Exercise strengthens the whole nervous system; assists digestion, (but retards it after a full meal; therefore after dinner sit a while) sanguification, and the distribution and secretion of all the animal fluids. By muscular motion, the blood and juices are kept in a due state of fluidity; their viscosity is broken and dissolved, and all obstructions either prevented or removed. The flesh brush is an excellent thing for strengthening the solids; as friction, either with the flesh brush, flannel, or coarse linen cloth, strengthens the body, promotes the circulation, and is particularly useful in weak bowels.

People of weak nerves are generally quick thinkers, from the delicacy of their sensitive organs, which are therefore more liable to be fatigued and relaxed with exercise, than those of a coarser make; whence we see the necessity of keeping the mind easy, quiet, and chearful; since nothing hurts nervous people more than fear, grief, and anxiety. Use therefore agreeable amusements, and a little slight, entertaining and diverting reading, that requires no thought; for all study is penicous and hurtful. Conversation should be agreeable, trifling, and easy, without dispute or contradiction; amusements be innocent, various, and not expensive; otherwise, upon reflection the money laid out would do more hurt, than the amusements could recompence. In a word, all thought and care must be laid aside; and rationality must

give place, for a while, to a way of life, which Bath gives a pattern of.

I cannot but highly approve of a practice there, of having music, while the patients drink the water; which has a very great and good effect upon the motion of the finer animal fibres. Music has been allowed, in all ages of the world, to have a noble power in raising the dejected ideas of the soul. Those that have the most delicate constitutions, are most sensible of its good effects: it opens the obstructions of the finest vessels; assuages the passions, and at the same time communicates a pleasure to the soul, and makes its ideas chearful, gay, and lively; by the oscillatory motion of the air, vibrating against the tympanum of the ear, there is such an impulsive motion give to the finest fibres of the brain (upon which the soul more immediately displays its faculties) as to enable them to bring regular impulses to the sensorium.

But though music restores the tone of the finest fibres of the brain; yet the inferior organs demand coarser treatment, to restore them to the standard of health.

We must abridge the quantity and quality of our food, which ought to be nourishing, easy of digestion and suited to the stomach of the patient. Fat meats, and heavy sauces, are hurtful; and all excess is to be avoided. The patient ought never to eat more than the stomach can easily digest: eat therefore little at a time, but often of innocent, plain, and simple meat; for every time the stomach is over-loaded, the strength is impaired, and its nerves are disordered.

Above all things, heavy suppers ought to be avoided; since the stomach is much more apt to be oppressed with the same quantity of food, in an horizontal position, than in an erect posture; and since the digestion goes on slower in time of sleep than when awake, as the vessels are then much relaxed.

It is a great blessing, that loathing and inappetency, in some degree, attend all disorders; which prevent many people from infallibly and quickly ruining themselves without resource. Those who have only a few transient symptoms

toms, and are but in the first stage of nervous diseases, should live with a due degree of temperance suited to their constitution; and abate a little of the quantity of their food, while they are more immediately under the symptoms. Indeed, if the disorder is deep, and hath continued so long as to produce more violent symptoms, then there is a necessity to be still more careful.

Drink small beer, soft fine ale, or wine and water; but never use water alone. Wine in excess enfeebles the body, and impairs the faculties of the soul; but a few glasses of wine in time of eating, assist digestion. A glass of wine, before dinner, on an empty stomach, and when one is languid, feeble, or faint is of great service. Wine, in general, is preferable to malt liquor; the best wine is rhenish, mountain, or small French wine. When the stomach and bowels are troubled with acidity, water mixed with rum or brandy, is preferable to wine, or malt liquor. That too common drink tea, is very hurtful, both to the stomach and nerves, especially if drank hot, with little bread: I would therefore recommend, not to the disuse, but the more moderate use of tea: It were well, if something else was joined with it in the morning."

We can only afford room for these preliminaries to the cure; but would recommend the nervous patient to the book itself for the doctor's medicines, and form of administration, which we imagine are justified, with a few exceptions, by general practice. The Doctor next treats of a nervous fever; its causes and cure; of convulsions, spasms, nervous and hysteric fits with their cure; of an epilepsy; of the palsy, and St. Vitus's dance, an apoplexy, &c. &c. all which we recommend to the perusal of the curious reader; but if he is an hypochondriac, we would advise him neither to read this nor any physical book of the same tendency.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, April 18, 1768.

AMONG the many causes of the great mortality of babes I sent you in my last account, there is ano-

ther, a secret one, but little thought of: That is, the cruel stifling them in their dark prison, and not suffering them once to see the light.

It is therefore greatly to be regretted, that the prevention of this crying mischief should be so much disregarded in all places; for the pregnant women are in all parts buried with their fruit, which frequently are alive, without the least remorse, or scruple of conscience.

Reason and example prove that the *fœtus in utero* has its own distinct life; and experience teaches, that although the mother be dead, the child may frequently live several hours in the womb: The extraction and preservation, of children by the Cæsarian operation, timely performed, after the decease of the mother, proves the same.

If the *fœtus* indeed remains along time in utero, of the dead mother, it must needs at length die: but if not buried alive, which is a shocking reflection, the loss of its life may be often imputed to the bad neglect of opening the mother.

Harvey, *de generatione animalium*, I think, tells us of a child taken out of the secundines alive, (which a wench had brought forth entire, and concealed in the cold) several hours after birth.

And if prostitutes are punished, as an example to others, who destroy the fruit of their body, born at a proper time, by neglecting the ligature of the umbilical chord (though that does not always prove fatal) or other necessary care, by which neglect the infant perishes, it surely appears that great care ought to be taken that such an impious neglect, as now complained of, should be provided against, as the extraction of such children from the womb may easily be performed, and the infant thereby be happily snatched out of the jaws of death.

Some time ago I was hastily called at ten at night, to a patient who died before morning of a strangulation from a sudden sore throat, big with child, and near her time. I could certainly have saved the child, only as her husband had left her the noon before, for London, when she was seemingly well, I could not answer to open her with-

out

out leave; sorry enough I was that my hands were so tied, when I had it in my power easily to save one life.

This I am sure of, that many an innocent might be preserved, not only where the mother died of a hard labour, but even where no labour was in the case, but the mother died accidentally, or by some disease, within a month or two of her full time of nine months: Of what use and satisfaction such a preservation of an heir to a great house would prove, need not be mentioned: Instance King Edward the Sixth *, and several others.

This salutary practice was even commanded in an old statute in the *Corpus Juris*, in these very words, "The royal law saith, that no woman shall be buried who dies pregnant, before she has been opened, and the fruit extracted: Whoever acts contrary to this order is guilty of the murder of the child, which perhaps still lived."

This edict is said to derive its origin from the heathen king, Numa Pompilius, the second of Rome, and is a very wise and just law, and worthy of any christian.

Wherefore I intreat all potentates, and all proficients in physic, to take this affair into serious consideration, and as much as in them lies prevent this cruel destruction of so many innocent babes.

No discreet wife, if she knew of it before-hand, could well be against the operation, if she had any regard for her husband, or duly considered her duty to her innocent infant; and if not let into the secret at all, in some cases, perhaps it might be as well.

The divine law says, "Thou shalt not kill," may not therefore the judgment of an ancient father of the church be properly applied here:

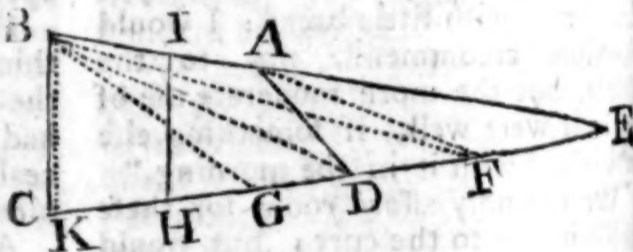
Quem non servasti, dum potuisti, illum occidisti.

Your's,

J. COOK.

An Answer to Mr. Saunderson's Question in the Magazine for July, 1767, p. 359.

IN this problem, the line HI will be as short as possible; when EHI is an isosceles triangle (per Simp. Geom. p. 199. second edition) therefore produce the sides, BA and CD to E, and make BEK isosceles, then draw BD and AF parallel to it, bisect FC in G, and



between EG and EK, take EH a mean proportional, draw HI parallel to BEK and it will divide the trapezium ABCD as was required.

Demonstration. By construction $EG : EH :: EH : EK :: EI : EB$, therefore the triangles EGB and EHI are equal (by Eu. 15. 6.) if ADE common to both be taken away ADGB will be equal to ADHI; and if ADGB and ADHI be each taken from the trapezium ABCD, the remainders BCG and BICH will be equal.

The triangles ABD and BDF standing upon the same base, and between the same parallels are equal; whence the trapezium ABCD equal to the triangle BCF, half of which triangle is BCG, and equal to BICH, as proved before.

Note. As the length of no particular line was required (though dimensions were given) therefore I have only sent a geometrical construction with a demonstration.

EDWARD REED

TO close our extracts from the *Six Weeks tour, &c.* we shall give the following:

"The houses which particularly merit a comparison, are Holkam, Houghton, Blenheim, Wilton, and Wanstead.

In point of the beauty of architecture, Holkam and Wanstead rank first; but which of these have preference, is

a question, which by many would be variously determined. In my opinion, Holkam is the most beautiful; notwithstanding the front of Wanstead is absolutely uniform, and commanded at one stroke of the eye, advantages which Holkam does not possess, in consisting of parts, which, though uniform with each other, form not one simple whole; yet there is such a light elegance

* The best historians say the contrary.

gance in the pile; such an airiness, that one would swear it moved; I cannot therefore but prefer it. Wilton is so very irregular, that one cannot speak of its architecture in a general style; but Inigo Jones's part is very fine. Houghton is a magnificent edifice, but it is heavy; not, however, to come within a thousand degrees of Blenheim; which is a quarry, and yet

consists of such innumerable and trifling parts, that one would think them the fragments of a rock jumbled together by an earthquake.

As to their size, I am ignorant which is the largest house: However the following sketch will display it, at least in the proportion to what is shewn; which I take generally to amount to all that is worth seeing.

Rooms.	Holkam.		Houghton.		Blenheim.		Wilton.		Wanstead.	
	L.	B.	L.	B.	L.	B.	L.	B.	L.	B.
Hall,	††48	48	†40	40	†53	44	50	28	53	45
Saloon,	42	27	§40	30	*44	33	†§60	30	30	30
Drawing-room,	33	22	30	21	28	28	*†30	30	27	27
Ditto,	33	22	30	21	35	25			30	25
Ditto,					35	25			††40	27
Ditto,					25	25			27	27
Dining-room,	28	28	30	21	**		45	21	27	27
Ditto,			††30	21					25	25
Ditto,									40	27
Ditto,									40	35
Breakfast-room,					24	24			30	25
Library,	50	21	21½	22½	180	43				
Statue-gallery,	††4	22							75	27
Ball-room,									24	20
Bed cham.	30	22	21½	22½			30	25	25	23
Ditto,	24	22	21½	22½					27	22
Ditto,	21	21	22½	18					27	22
Ditto,	21	21	18	18						
Ditto,	21	21								
Ditto,	21	21								
Dressing-room,	*24	22	22½	16½	24	24	25	25	27	26
Ditto,	28	24	†22½	21					26	18†
Ditto,	22	21								
Ditto,	22	21								
Ditto,	22	21								
Anti-cha.	21	21								
Ditto,	21	21								
Ditto,	21	21								
Hunting-room,							25	25		
Totals	749	511	350	295	448	271	265	184	600	476
	1260		645		719		449		1076	

†† 48 High.

† 40 Ditto.

† 60 Ditto,

§ 40 Ditto.

* 45 Ditto.

30 Ditto.

*† 30 Ditto.

†† Called, improperly, the antichamber.

Not seen.

†† Called the marble parlour.

* Called the landscape-room.

Called the cabinet.

† There appears a deficiency of dressing-rooms at Wanstead; but it should be remembered, there are four drawing-rooms and four dining-rooms, some of them adjoining bed chambers.

Blenheim

Blenheim hall and library, Wilton saloon, and Holkam statue-gallery, are the finest rooms in these houses.

In respect of complete apartments; of bed-chambers and dressing-rooms, Holkam and Wanstead, some would think, nearly on a par, the latter four, the former six; but the latter are much the best rooms. I include four rooms at Wanstead, which in the table are called either dining or drawing-rooms; the advantage, however, is on the side of Holkam.

A ball-room is found at Wanstead alone.

Holkam chapel (not mentioned in the table) is preferable to that at Blenheim.

As to the deficiencies of these houses, they appear at one view in the table. But I must remark in general, that no house I have yet seen is perfect by many degrees. Suppose one was to be formed out of all these; take the shell of Holkam, and imagine it to contain Blenheim hall and library, Wilton saloon, Wanstead ball-room and large dining-room; besides every thing it has already, it would be infinitely finer than it is; but still it would want a music-room and a picture-gallery. The last is an infinite addition to a great house, but the former is indispensable: I cannot allow any to be nearly complete without one. Of all luxuries, none is more elegant than this charming art; pictures and statues may be disposed in any room; but music in perfection must have one appropriated to it—nor can any furniture be more magnificent, than what ought to adorn such a room. An organ is one striking article.

Upon the whole, Holkam is not only the largest, but undoubtedly the best house.

MEMORANDUM. I never went any journey, without finding the want of a knowledge of the inns before I set out. The following slight mention of those I stopt at, may be of some use to others who travel the same road.

Holkam. Leicester-Arms. Clean, civil, and reasonable.

Fakenham. Red-Lion. Good.

Lynn. Duke's-Head. Exceeding civil and reasonable.

Stoak. Crown. Ditto.

Thetford. Bell. Good.

Bury. Angel. Very civil and reasonable.

Hadleigh. George. Ditto.

Sudbury. Crown. Ditto.

Castle-Hedingham. Bell. Clean and reasonable.

Braintree. Horn. Very clean and civil.

Chelmsford. Black-Boy. Clean but dear.

Tilbury. King's-Head. Very civil and very reasonable.

Barnet. Red-Lion. Good and reasonable.

Wycomb. Antelope. Exceeding good, civil, and not unreasonable.

Tetsford. Swan. Good.

Oxford. Angel. Ditto.

Woodstock. Bear, Ditto, and very reasonable.

North-Leach. King's-Head. Very bad and very dear.

Gloucester. King's-Head. Very good, civil, and reasonable.

Newnham. The Passage-House. Very bad and dear.

Chepstow. Three-Cranes. Good, civil, and reasonable.

Newport. Westgate-House. Ditto.

Cardiff. White-Lion. Bad.

Ditto. Angel. Worse.

Cowbridge. Bear. Middling; but very civil and reasonable.

Bristol. White-Lion. Good; but very dear.

Bath. Three-Tuns. Good.

Devizes. Exceedingly good, and remarkably civil.

Salisbury. Three-Lions. Good; but very dear.

Rumsey. Bell. Good.

Winchester. George. Dirty and dear; but civil.

Wanstead. Eagle. Good.

Ditto. Bush. Impertinent and dirty.

Ilford. Red-Lion. Civil, clean, and very reasonable.

Burnt-Wood. White-Hart. Good, clean, reasonable, and civil.—But the size and goodness of the houses, are not taken minutely into the account.

A NEW QUESTION.

THIRTY chains and forty are the two sides of a trapezium, containing a right angle: Query, the other two sides, when the area is a maximum, and the longest diagonal sixty chains.

Bow, Oct. 22, 1767. EDW. REED.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.
in quous vehiculo. Rock & cæteri.
S I R, London, June 9, 1768.

THE rage for carriages is so great at present, and the town and its avenues so full of them, that some speedy method should be taken to stop them, least the landlords both of the old and new buildings should some day be surprized and ruined, by hearing that their tenants, to a man, had *drove off*, which though not quite so ungentle, will be full as fatal to them as if they had *walked off*. The latter indeed is not likely to happen, as every man who pretends to the smallest share of taste, has almost forgot how to use his legs.

Formerly, middling folks, particularly tradesmen, were contented with the *walk* of life allotted to them, even when they married (at which time persons usually make a *fall*) they aimed at no more than *putting their best leg foremost*, and wished only to be thought upon as good *footing* as their neighbours. But now here the devil has possessed them all, or have they first run mad, and are next out-running the constable, for which purpose they have all *whipt* into carriages. In vain has the legislature endeavoured to put a stop to their career by *clogging* their wheels, and *sticking up* a turnpike at every hundred yards distance, more particularly on those roads where our citizens are accustomed to *dust* themselves as often as it is consistent with some decent show of attention to business. Those indeed who are quite *abandoned*, are reduced to make use of the sabbath-day for their excursions; so that the late regulation for double tolls on that day appears to have been very wisely intended to have *put a spoke in their wheels*, and one would have thought, in spite of the weakness of their intellects, might have brought them to the use of their *understandings*.—If they offer themselves to be thus carried away, people of the country who may pay occasional visits to this metropolis, will be induced to think that there are no citizens but such as belong to the *ward of Cripple-Gait*.

How are they degenerated, how changed since those happy days, in which the prudent and *unbaken* citizen

zen, so far from allowing himself to be carried, was seen trudging along, on a Sunday's evening, sweating under the load of his wife's favourite child, while she, poor woman, with her usual attention to her husband's head, followed as fast as she well could without discomposing the *calve's tail perriwig* committed to her charge. That this was once the case, the vainest puppy of them all cannot deny; for Hogarth, pleased with the scene, has transmitted it to posterity in everlasting black and white. The degeneracy of which I complain, is wholly on the part of the male; for notwithstanding he is of late grown so *saving of his legs*, the female *semper eadem*, has never swerved from *that attention* to his head, for which she has ever been famed; nor has the *carriage* of the husband been observed to make any alteration in that of the wife; it is therefore for the men I write, and sincerely beseech them, as they love liberty, to stand upon their own feet, nor any longer suffer themselves to be run away with by any headstrong brute or brutes, to whose caprice, the moment they step into a carriage, they submit their persons, and who in the end will gallop away with their properties. To be brief, Sir; I am of opinion that a tradesman has no more occasion for a carriage, than a cat has for a pair of pattens; and I should be happy indeed if you could think of any means to persuade them to step out of their coaches or chaises, into *themselves*.

All the nations we read of, that from a state of freedom have fallen into slavery, have brought that disgrace upon themselves by luxury. That carriages are strong symptoms of luxury, is not to be disputed; and I think I know some men yet, who look upon them but as stately prisons. The freest people are certainly those who never knew the use of them, and are most likely to *stand their ground*. We have a late instance in our own country, where the only few who seem to be possessed of the genuine and *uncontrollable* spirit of freedom, I mean the voters for Mr. Wilkes, almost to a man, walked on foot to Brentford, to poll for that *bonest* gentleman; and many of them, I dare say, dread the

thoughts of being *conveyed in a carriage* as much, nay more, than they would the pillory.

I fear, Sir, we owe the so common use of carriages to the physicians. They are the first persons we know of excepting lords and 'squires, whose legs failed them; but then, Sir, they have heads (your wit will sneer now and say, so have their canes;) but I am serious:—These wise men have driven themselves into good fortunes; but daily experience shows us, that those of other callings, who attempt that method of *getting on*, have driven themselves not only out of their fortunes, but even out of house and home.

The *Gestation* of tradesmen generally proceeds from a false conception, or at best ends in a miscarriage; I wish, therefore, that the lord mayor, Sir John Fielding, or Mr. Wilkes, would take this matter into consideration, and persuade these unthinking people, at least to lay by their *whimfies* till better times, or till the scheme urged by your correspondent of Wednesday last takes place, namely, that of opening the two-forked streets to Black-Fryars Bridge; for unless a clear way is made for them *to get off*, they will, as he observes, never be able to *pass the Fleet*.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

JOHN TROTT.

AS American affairs are likely to afford, a particular subject of conversation, we shall give our readers the following *letter* from the earl of Shelburn to governor Barnard of Massachusetts's Bay, New England, which being attacked warmly by the assembly, gave occasion to the subsequent speech of that governor when he put an end to the session.

"I have the pleasure to signify to you his majesty's approbation of your conduct, and to acquaint you that he is graciously pleased to approve of your having exerted the power lodged in you by the constitution of the province of Massachusetts's Bay, of negating counsellors in the late elections, which appears from your several letters to have been done with due deliberation and judgment.

Those who framed the present charter, very wisely provided that this

power should be placed in the governor as an occasional check upon any indiscreet use of the right of electing counsellors, which was given by charter to the assembly, which might at certain periods, by an improper exercise, have a tendency to disturb the deliberations of that part of the legislature, from whom the greatest gravity and moderation is more peculiarly expected. As long, therefore as the assembly shall exert their right of election to the exclusion of the principal officers of government from council, whose presence there as counsellors, so manifestly tends to facilitate the course of publick business, and who have therefore been before the period usually elected, and whilst in particular they exclude men of such unexceptionable characters as both the present lieutenant governor and secretary undoubtedly are, and that too at a time when it is more peculiarly the duty of all parts of the constitution to promote the re-establishment of tranquillity, and not forego the least occasion of evincing the duty and attachment of the colony towards Great Britain. It cannot, under such circumstances, be surprizing that his majesty's governor exerts the right entrusted to him by the same constitution to the purpose of excluding those from the council, whose mistaken zeal may have led them into improper excesses and whose private resentments (and should be sorry to ascribe to them motives still more blameable) may, in your opinion, further lead them to embarrass the administration, and endanger the quiet of the province.

The dispute which has arisen concerning the lieutenant governor's being present without a voice, at the deliberations of the council, is otherwise important, than as it tends to shew a warmth in the house of representatives which I am extremely sorry for.—There is no pretence of danger to be apprehended from the presence of the lieutenant governor in council, there is no novelty in the practice, and there is apparent utility and propriety in admitting him to be present at the deliberations of the council, who may be suddenly called to the administration of the province. If this opposition to the lieutenant governor's sitting in council, is to be considered

considered as personal, it must appear here very extraordinary that a person of his very respectable character, and whose learning and ability has been exerted in the service of America, should yet meet with so much animosity and ill-will in a province which seems to owe him particular obligations. But the question concerning his admission seems to lie, after all, in the breast of the council only, as being the proper judges of their own privileges, and as having the best right to determine whom they will admit to be present at their deliberations.

As to what concerns the agency of the province, it is doubtless a point that merits attention: but as matters of this nature from other provinces have been heretofore under the consideration of the lords of trade, his majesty has been pleased to refer the whole matter to their lordships for their report, before any determination shall be taken thereupon.

I am to inform you, Sir, that it is his majesty's determined resolution to extend to you his countenance and protection in every constitutional measure that shall be found necessary for the support of his government in the Massachusetts Bay; and it will be your care and your duty to avail yourself of such protection in those cases only, where the honour and dignity of his majesty's government is really immediately or immediately concerned.

It is unnecessary to observe, that the nature of the English constitution is such, as to furnish no real ground of jealousy to the colonies; and where there is so large a foundation of confidence, it cannot be, but that accidental jealousies must subside, and things again return to their proper and natural course; the extremes even of legal right, on either side, though sometimes necessary, are always inconvenient, and men of real property, who must be sensible that their own prosperity is connected with the tranquility of the province, will not long be inactive, and suffer their quiet to be disturbed and the peace and safety of the state endangered, by the indiscretion or resentment of any.

With great truth and regard, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
SHELBURNE.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

THE moderation and good temper which appeared to regulate your conduct at the opening this session, so flattered me, that I promised myself that the like disposition would have continued to the end of it. But I am sorry to find that the lovers of contention, have shewed themselves not so intent upon preventing it, as upon waiting for a fit opportunity to revive it. The extraordinary and indecent observations which have been made upon the secretary of state's letter, wrote, as I may say, in presence of the king himself, will fully justify this suggestion. The causes of the censure therein contained have been specifically assigned and set forth in the letter itself. These causes are facts universally known, and no where to be denied; they are considered in the letter as the sole causes of the censure consequent thereto; and there was no occasion to resort to my letters, or any other letters, for other reasons for it. If you think that this censure is singular, you deceive yourselves; and you are not so well informed of what passes at Westminster as you ought to be, if you do not know that it is as general and extensive as the knowledge of the proceedings to which it is applied; and therefore all your insinuations against me, upon false suppositions of my having misrepresented you, are vain and groundless, when every effect is to be accounted for from a plain narrative of facts, which must have appeared to the secretary of state from your own journals. It is not therefore me gentlemen, that you call to account; it is the noble writer of the letter himself, the king's minister of state, who has taken the liberty to find fault with the conduct of a party in your assembly.

Nor am I less innocent of the making this letter a subject of public resentment. When, upon the best advice, I found myself obliged to communicate it to you, I did it in such a manner that it might not, and would not, if you had been pleased, have transpired out of the general court. Prudent men, moderate men, would have considered it as an admonition rather than a censure, and have made use of

it as a means of reconciliation, rather than of further distraction. But there are men to whose being (I mean the being of their importance) everlasting contention is necessary. And by these has this letter been dragged into publick, and has been made the subject of declamatory observations; which, together with large extracts of the letter itself, have immediately after been carried to the press of the publishers of an infamous news paper; notwithstanding the letter had been communicated in confidence that no copy of it should be permitted to be taken. So little have availed the noble lord's intention of pointing out the means of restoring peace and harmony to this government, and my desire to pursue such salutary purpose to the utmost of my power.

Having said thus much to vindicate myself, which every honest man has a right to do, I must add, that I have done nothing on my part to occasion a dispute between me and your house; it has been forced upon me by particular persons for their own purposes. I never will have any dispute with the representatives of this good people which I can prevent, and will always treat them with due regard and render them real service when it is in my power. Time and experience will soon pull the masks off those false patriots, who are sacrificing their country to the gratifications of their own passions. In the mean while I shall with more firmness than ever, if it is possible, pursue that steady conduct which the service of the king and the preservation of this government so forcibly demand of me. And I shall above all endeavour to defend this injured country from the imputations which are cast upon it, and the evils which threaten it, arising from the machinations of a few, very few, discontented men, and by no means to be charged on the generality of the people.

Gentlemen of the council,

I return you thanks for your steady, uniform and patriotic conduct during this whole session, which has shewn you impressed with a full sense of your duty both to your king and to your country. The unanimous example of men of your respectable characters cannot fail of having great weight to

engage the people in general to unite in proper means to put an end to the dissention which has so long harassed this province in its internal policy, and disgraced it in its reputation abroad. I shall not fail to make a faithful representation to his majesty of your merit upon this occasion.

Council-Chamber,

March 4.

FR. BERNARD.

Reflections on Liberty. From Reflections on the Case of Mr. Wilkes, &c.

"**L**IBERTY, as this writer observes, is unquestionably the greatest good which the infinite benevolence of heaven can bestow on man. Without it, all other blessings are precarious in the enjoyment, and consequently trifling in their value. This inestimable treasure is the birth-right of the happy natives of this island handed down to them, through a long succession of ancestors, with continual increase and improvements. The name of it is in the mouth of every Englishman, but few are sufficiently apprised in what part of the constitution it really consists.

Excellent as our laws are, though they are deservedly stiled the perfection of human reason, yet we must look still farther than them, for the true foundation of our liberty.

In every government, of whatever kind, from a despotism to a democracy, there must exist, somewhere or other, a power superior to the laws, namely the power which makes the laws, and from which they derive their authority. The freedom, therefore, of any country wholly depends upon the hands in which the supreme legislative power is lodged; and the liberty of a nation is exactly proportioned to the share the body of the people have in the legislature, and the checks placed in the constitution on the executive power. That state is truly free, where the people are governed by laws, which they have a share in making, and to the validity of which their consent is essentially necessary. And the country is absolutely and totally enslaved, where one single law can be made or repealed without the intervention or consent of the people.

Let us apply these principles to the question, in what the liberty of England consists,

Is it in *magna charta*, the bill of rights, the *habeas corpus* act, or any of the other numerous and excellent laws in favour of the rights and liberties of the people? or is it in all these taken together? Clearly not; for those laws may all be repealed in a single day, by the same power that made them. In what then does it consist? It consists in the right of the people to chuse representatives, and in the right of those representatives (in conjunction with the two other branches of the legislature) to make, repeal, and alter the laws by which the people are to be governed; to inspect into the due and faithful execution of those laws; and to call the ministers thro' whom the king exercises his executive power, to a strict and severe account, for every neglect or abuse in the discharge of their important trust.

This, in a few words, comprises the whole of English liberty; and it is solely to these great constitutional rights that we owe the superior excellence of the laws, under the government of which we have so long been a flourishing and happy people. While these rights remain inviolate, no single act of oppression, no particular grievance whatsoever need alarm the people, for they have (by means of them) the legal constitutional power of redress in their own hands. But the moment either the rights of the representatives when elected, or the people in electing them, are infringed, there is an end at once of security and liberty, the boasted laws in favour of the subject, may be at one stroke, or by degrees, repealed, and the despairing people left without any means of redress but what are given by the immutable laws of nature to all mankind.

Of these rights, as that of free election in the people is the first in order, so is it in importance, and it is indeed the corner-stone of the whole constitution. For of what avail to the people are the powers and rights of any set of men, if those men cease to be their representatives, which they clearly do whenever the freedom of elections is invaded by the hand of power. God forbid that we should ever see such an invasion openly and successfully made. I am persuaded we never

shall. But yet there are some circumstances in the present state of affairs, which call for the most serious attention both of the people at large, and their representatives."

From an Essay on Patriotism, &c. lately published.

"THERE are always between nations, frequently between neighbouring villages, some terms of ridicule with which the vulgar on both sides have agreed mutually to reproach and abuse one another. What are the topicks a Scotch mob would insult an Englishman with I cannot say, but believe love of plum-pudding one of them. On the other hand, eating oatmeal, scratching for the itch, lousiness and beggary, are what an English porter would very readily apply to a Scotch nobleman of the most independant fortune. Even this hackneyed and vulgar abuse, which one would expect to hear only in ginshops and ale-houses, were for years the standing topic of wit and raillery in a political paper, professing to handle the most important concerns of the state; and the Scotch had the good fortune to hear themselves reproached every day for beggary, by a drunken poet who died in goal, a drunken parson, the impostor's chaplain as he calls him, who was indebted for a precarious subsistence to the sale of some crude incoherent rhymes nicknamed poetry; and lastly, by the impostor himself, who is at this moment begging in publick news-papers, dispersed all over the world.

Had this been all, it might have been forgiven, as it could not well have been attended with any serious consequences. He went farther; every vice and bad quality, which could render the Scotch people the object of hatred and abhorrence to the human race itself, and to Englishmen in particular, was imputed and boldly charged to them. In short, the very name of Scot was made a term synonymous to every thing that was rascally and dishonourable in character, excepting only that of coward. Why this imputation among innumerable others equally false and ridiculous was always carefully avoided, I can only see one good reason; and that was the impostor's regard for his

his own personal safety. He knew that this charge was the only one he could make which might be directly and in point confuted, by sending him a challenge. Amidst all his folly, he was wise enough not to give every Scotchman who bore the appearance of a gentleman, so very fair a pretence, which he suspected many would gladly lay hold on, to call him out, and if he refused a meeting, to use him according to the rules established among men of honour."

ON FAVOURITES.

*"Amongst these there was a politician,
With more heads than a beast in vision,
And more intrigues in every one,
Then all the whores of Babylon.*

HUD.

FAVOURITES have been considered, in all ages, with envy or derision; with envy, when truly meritorious; with derision, when only the objects of fancy. In which ever of these lights my lady's lap-dog may appear, it is as sure of being deemed a common enemy, as that it is a favourite. It is much the same with Poll Parrot, Puss, Shugg, and all that generation of little enchanting animals, who win from the lady's affections, what is esteemed divisible among the captious household; as if a lady might not love whom she pleased, without asking their leave.

When great politicians fall in love, if the affection chances to light on one of their own sex, as in the common nature of love, he becomes blind; a magic circle is immediately drawn round him by the object; affected attraction draws the enamoured into, and fixes him in the center: and sympathy, like the power that gives the earth its diurnal rotation, keeps him perpetually whirling in that sphere, and so fixed, that to re-attract him again, from affection into even common discretion, requires a more potent charm, than men, but indifferently skilled in conjuration, are commonly aware of.

When different sexes have been in question, some great exploits have been performed this way. The beautiful Irene, on this topic lost her head, in the presence of the whole divan; and I apprehend it not to be an uncom-

mon circumstance, with less men than a grand signior, to part with their favourite mistresses on cruel terms. But when similarity of sex conjoins, and the influential power of affection takes place, it may as well be attempted to force a planet through its atmosphere, as the object whence affection springs, from the circle wherein magic fancy has fixed it. Yet human wisdom, or power, or conjuration, is so undetermined, that we cannot establish any sentiment on absolute certainty. Tiberius made an eruption, and Sejanus became the victim, and so did the fair lady regnant in this century here. Tiberius was supposed to rise upwards, and to superbound all bounds; and as to Anne, if the king of Prussia tells true, a pair of gloves, of I suppose some magical kind, endued her with the power of re-attraction; but whatever this counter-enchantment might be, it freed her from the circle of affection, and favouritism shone no more during her reign.

It is very difficult, in all cases, to say from what source favouritism springs, is moved into action, or operates to effect, as both fear and love are often attended with the like consequences: It takes place sometimes by the ear, sometimes by the eye, and is sometimes received at the aperture of the throat, like a gilded bolus; and sometimes is the visible effect of a warm, wanton fancy-vision. Our James the First was remarkable this way, a pun made a bishop, and a handsome person transposed a private gentleman into a duke.

When Elizabeth had favourites, as all women must have, she managed them well; her's were of two kinds, the personal and the political; the one lost his head, and the other amassed, what might in that age be called an immense fortune: The one had, perhaps, beauty, but was indiscreet; the other a surpassing discretion, and so correct a judgment, as to make the people love, and the prince admire his superior talents. Britain never produced his equal; every act for improving the revenue was rectitude; he made the people great, the prince honourable, and scorned those little mean arts, by which more modern favourites, with-

out skill or judgment, have plundered the people, by making them pay ill-considered taxes three times over, or being the means, through ignorance, of its happening so.

In the course of a few thousand years, various kinds of favourites have started to public view: The lowest I can recollect of one age was Nero's Sporus; this wretch outwitted Seneca, and from a state infinitely below the character of a common harlot, became dignified with the station of prime minister; a glorious ruler, when half the world were Roman!

To speak of our own princes, antecedent to the reign of Elizabeth, what favourites they entertained, civil, or political, and how they conducted themselves towards such favourites, or such favourites towards their respective princes, is a kind of investigation, that claims more time and paper than I can at present spare; as somewhat occurs of more importance to be at present considered, and what more immediately relates to my text.

There are a species of favourites of late years, that have sprung from quite another fountain, than any yet remembered, of a mixed, or mongrel breed, neither distinctly civil, nor political, but civilly political, or politically civil, with more cunning than wisdom, and more artifice than honesty, that clasp hold of our minds in a state of youth and innocence, and impress such strong marks of superior genius, mingled with terror, as become, in more ripened years, altogether indelible.

When a tutor of this kind gets a youth under his care, the principal part of his education tends to the influencing his tender perception, in favour of the tutor's high wisdom and pre-eminence, and next, of his authority; and having once reduced him to this meanness, he remains his master for ever; that is to say, if the disposition of the youth be soft and delicate, let his natural understanding be otherways ever so good: various instances I have known, and from what country such tutors came; but as reflecting on any country from particular instances is illiberal, I shall at present wave mentioning it. A prince educated is no more guarded against the charm than a private gentleman;

the human mind, alike framed and disposed, is liable to the same enchantment in all ranks and degrees of people; but it is not worth such a tutor's while to fascinate the mind of any but a man of fortune or significance: the brain of a poor boy is not worth cooking, nor his genial spirits of digesting into a state of debility.

A prince, considered in the simple, civil light of man and a gentleman, has no doubt a right, in common with other people, to favourite, and to sing, dance, play, or pray, with whom he most approves it; but as a magistrate, at the head of a free people, who supply his treasury, and support his dignity, the favouritism should be equally considered on the part of the people; as I conceive it has never yet appeared, that Cecil here, or Richelieu in France, were personal favourites. The authority of both sprang from inherent merit; the princes were wise that employed them; both sovereigns had personal favourites, but the political were only entrusted with the care of the state, the honour of the prince, and the happiness of the people. Princes, who rule by their own power and wisdom, like Prussia, are too wise to have any favourites, civil or politic; as a favourite in fact means nothing more than a plaything, an idle toy for the diversion of leisure hours, not to be the director of grave and important subjects.

The state and dignity of a sovereign is so distinct from every other operative power in the community, that as he has not any natural equals, it is generally expected, that he should not create himself any; much less subject himself to an influence, that seems to make his authority divisible. When a prince plays on his favourite, the people smile; when the favourite plays on the prince, their countenances become more visibly risible, and terminate in what we usually call a horse-laugh; no man quarrels with Prussia for playing on the flute; but absolute as that prince may be, if the instrument was to play on him, not only his loving subjects, but all nature would burst into an horse-laugh. However ridiculous any man may appear, that so reverses the common sense and reason of things, as to suffer an instrument

ment, civil, or political, to play upon him, yet instances of this kind have happened in all ages. Shaftsbury, at whom my motto is pointed, was one of these instruments. He first played on his masters, the commonwealth, and next on his sovereign; who was so good-natured as to let him play all the game through: and then to convince him, that, when a prince pleased, he could reverse the objects, and that not all his heads and intrigues were a match for his master. So may it be again with any, who has more heads than a beast in vision: Revelation may produce revolution, and a happy variation of objects make the people once more smile,

[Polit. Reg.]

Of the Necessity of a new Place-Bill.

IT is an old and a just observation, that every production of nature and of art must, some time or other, come to a period; and that death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body. Some governments, it is true, like some men, are more durable and longer lived than others; owing either to the strength of their original constitution, or to the wisdom of those who are intrusted with the administration. But still it may be admitted a general maxim, that all governments without exception, and free governments sooner than the rest, must finally perish. Have not Rome and Athens, and Sparta perished? And can England expect to be exempted from a fate, which has been the common lot of every other government? Many, it must be owned, and various are the dangers which threaten the dissolution of our free constitution; but of these, the great number of placemen in the house of commons, is by far the most alarming.

It is wisely remarked by the famous baron Montesquieu, that "when the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the *same body of magistrates*, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or *senate* should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner." Now if it should appear, that, as the house of commons has been for some time constituted, the legislative and the executive powers in this kingdom

have been united in the *same body of magistrates*, or in the *same senate*, I shall leave every reader to draw the conclusion. But first I must observe, that I take it for granted, that every placeman, whether in the army, the navy, or in any other department under the government, belongs to executive power; a concession which, I imagine, will not be refused me; as it is very well known that all placemen are intended to assist the sovereign in carrying the laws into execution.

This point being settled, I would desire the reader to examine a list of the members of the late house of commons, and see whether there were not a majority of them placemen; and if not, whether that is not likely to be the case in some future house of commons; and when it is, I would beg leave to ask him, whether the legislative and executive powers will not then be united in the *same body of magistrates*, or in the *same senate*; and whether, according to the opinion of Montesquieu, our liberties will not thereby be entirely destroyed?

Our forefathers were so sensible of the danger arising from this quarter, that they passed one, if not two place-bills, incapacitating the officers of the customs, the excise, the post and stamp offices; in a word, every one in the least concerned with the collection of the taxes, from being chosen members of parliament, or interfering by any means in the choice of members of parliament. These place bills were perhaps sufficient then; but they are not sufficient now. The government is every day becoming more complex, more expensive, more full of places, and these places more lucrative and advantageous: So that I would affirm, that there is a growing necessity for successive place-bills; and that, if such successive place-bills should not take effect, the constitution must be ruined by the very course of things, even though the ministers should never be guilty of one arbitrary act, or encroachment upon our liberties. For let us only suppose, what cannot be denied, that the places under the government are daily growing more numerous, and that no successive place-bills are passed, what must be the consequence? must it not follow, that a majority of placemen must at last ge-

into the house; and, if that once happens, our liberties, it is manifest, are irretrievably ruined.

How often it is necessary to pass such place-bills, and how comprehensive they should be, when passed, I will not now take upon me to determine: though, I think, there is one infallible criterion for discovering the former circumstance: and it is this, that when it appears, that near one half the members of the house of commons are placemen, the necessity is evident, the danger alarming, and the remedy, if neglected, may come too late.

[Polit. Reg.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

HAVING lately heard the ladies in general, which is too often the topic of discourse, accused of intemperance in their pleasures, and particularly of being biassed by sensual enjoyments to any purpose, I beg leave, in contradiction to these confident assertions, from a letter I received some years since, to exhibit to the world an example of suffering innocence and purity, in a lady, who, far from being biassed by such mean considerations, acted as became her in a situation sufficiently critical to try her innate sense of honour, and where she bravely supported the dignity of her sex.

I am, &c.

Corke, Sept. 30, 1760.

"I was particularly charmed with the appearance of a lady, whose name I conceal on account of the short story I am going to relate: Let it suffice me to assure you every-body who knows her allows her to be perfectly well made, her limbs in the most delicate proportion; her air graceful; her countenance modest, elegant, and pleasing; her conversation easy and agreeable; her manner polished and engaging. This amiable girl, who is of a good family and has a moderate fortune, was courted by one Sullivan whom she gave very little encouragement; but his visits being counselled by her mother, she received him with her natural cheerfulness and good-humour. At length, urged by the violence of passion, he broke into her mother's house at the dead time of night, and taking her forcibly out

of bed, carried her off, placing her before him (almost naked) upon a horse, in spite of her tears, outcries, and resistance. The place he had prepared for her reception was an old unfrequented castle, about twenty miles from Corke, in a desolate, uninhabited part of the county of Limerick; and here, with the assistance of some savage vassals, he satiated all the rage of his brutal appetite. The place of his retreat being found out, the castle was invested by the sheriff of the county, assisted by a party of the army. Sullivan was actually foolhardy enough to attempt to defend it, and several shots were exchanged, without any person being hurt: The place being at length taken by assault, he endeavoured to make his escape through a back-door, but was pursued and taken. The unhappy lady was found in a neighbouring field, concealed in a kind of arbour, which had been built for the purpose: She was covered with leaves, had scarcely any cloathing, and was half dead with fear, cold, fatigue, and ill-usage. She had been conducted hither on the first approach of Lord L'Isle (who was then high-sheriff) and forbid to move on pain of death. Sullivan was lodged in Corke goal; and an indictment being found against him, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged: A punishment which he afterwards suffered, but which was greatly inadequate to the flagrancy of his crime. Lord L'Isle attended the execution in person, at the head of a regiment of horse, to prevent a rescue which was threatened. During the course of the trial, Lord Chief Justice Caulfield, with infinite benevolence and a warm reprimand, over-ruled one of the prisoner's council, who endeavoured to throw this amiable woman into confusion, by a question both impertinent and indecent. "Ask your own heart (says this good old man) if any-one who had the feelings of honour, or the least touch of compassion, could ever think of putting such innocence and so much beauty to the blush?" Before sentence was pronounced on the prisoner, he begged leave to ask the young lady one question, which was this: Madam, matters have been carried against me with a very high hand; they are now come to an extremity,

R r

which

which it is in your power to palliate: If you will marry me, the court may perhaps consider the case in another light; and save my life." "Sir, (answered this injured woman, with a spirit of resolution void of rancour and free from bitterness) "if I loved you to distraction, I would not stir a step to save your life; the punishment you are about to suffer will never restore my blasted honour, but it may stand as an example for protecting innocence hereafter from villainy." Every considerate person must, I think, applaud her resolution, and agree with me in this sentiment, that her image should be erected in the temple of Virtue, as the guardian of the privileges of her sex, and the scourge of savage and illiberal passions.

I am, &c.

Of the Methods practised for taking the Wax and Honey, without destroying the Bees.

From Mr. Wildman's Treatise of the Management of Bees, just published.

"**R**EMOVE (says Mr. Wildman) the hive from which you would take the wax and honey into a room into which admit but little light, that it may at first appear to the bees as if it was late in the evening. Gently invert the hive, placing it between the frames of a chair, or other steady support, and cover it with an empty hive, keeping that side of the empty hive raised a little which is next the window, to give the bees sufficient light to get up into it. While you hold the empty hive steadily supported on the edge of the full hive, between your side and your left arm, keep striking with the other hand all round the full hive from top to bottom, in the manner of beating a drum, so that the bees may be frightened by the continued noise from all quarters; and they will in consequence mount out of the full hive into the empty one. Repeat the strokes rather quick than strong round the hive, till all the bees are got out of it, which in general will be in about five minutes. It is to be observed, that the fuller the hive is of bees, the sooner they will have left it. As soon as a number of them have got into the empty hive, it should be raised a little from the full one that the bees may not con-

tinue to run from one to the other, but rather keep ascending upon one another.

So soon as all the bees are out of the full hive, the hive in which the bees are must be placed on the stand from which the other hive was taken, in order to receive the absent bees as they return from the field.

If this is done early in the season, the operator should examine the royal cells, that any of them that have young in them may be saved as well as the combs which have young bees in them, which should on no account be touched, though, by sparing them, a good deal of honey be left behind. Then take out the other combs, with a long, broad, and pliable knife, such as the apothecaries make use of. The combs should be cut from the sides and crown as clean as possible, to save the future labour of the bees, who must lick up the honey spilt, and remove every remains of wax; and then the sides of the hive should be scraped with a table-spoon, to clear away what was left by the knife. During the whole of this operation, the hive should be placed inclined to the side from which the combs are taken, that the honey which is spilt may not daub the remaining combs. If some combs were unavoidably taken away, in which there are young bees, the parts of the comb in which they are should be returned into the hive, and secured by sticks in the best manner possible. Place the hive then for some time upright, that any remaining honey may drain out. If the combs are built in a direction opposite to the entrance, or at right angles with it, the combs which are the furthest from the entrance are to be preferred; because there they are best stored with honey, and have the fewest young bees in them.

Having thus finished taking the wax and honey, the next business is to return the bees to their old hive; and for this purpose place a table covered with a clean cloth near the stand, and give the hive in which the bees are a sudden shake, at the same time striking it pretty forcibly, the bees will be shaken on the cloth. Put their own hive over them immediately raised a little on one side, that the bees may the more easily enter, and

when all are entered, place it on the stand as before. If the hive in which the bees are, be turned bottom uppermost, and their own hive be placed over it, the bees will immediately ascend into it, especially if the lower hive is struck on the sides to alarm them.

As the chief object of the bees, during the spring and beginning of the summer, is the propagation of their kind; honey, during that time, is not collected in such quantity as it is afterwards; and on this account it is scarcely worth while to rob a hive before the latter end of June; nor is it safe to do it after the middle of July, lest rainy weather may prevent their restoring the combs they have lost, and laying in a stock of honey sufficient for the winter, unless there is a chance of carrying them to a rich pasture.

When we have reviewed the various means made use of, both by the ancients and moderns, in taking honey, it appears somewhat surprising that a method so simple as the above did not occur to them; and especially that M. de Reaumur did not think of extending, to general use, what he had frequently practised in the course of his experiments. It seems, he did not reflect on the effects of the fear impressed on the bees by the continued noise, and how subservient it renders them to our wills: Indeed, to such a degree that, afford them but a quiet retreat, they will remain long attached to any place they are settled upon; and will become so mild and tractable, that they will bear any handling which does not hurt them, without the least shew of resentment. On these occasions, their only desire seems to be a wish to avoid such another disturbance as has reduced them to their present forlorn state. A person who has familiarised himself to bees can, by means of the passion of fear thus impressed upon them, and by that dexterity in the management of them, which can only be acquired by practice; I say, such a person can, in this situation, manage the bees as he pleases.

Spectators wonder at my attaching the bees to different parts of my body (see our vol. 1766, p. 486. 546.) and wish to be possessed of the secret means

by which I do it. I have unwarily promised to reveal it; and am therefore under a necessity of performing that promise: But, while I declare that their fear, and the Queen, are my chief agents in these operations, I must warn my readers that there is an art necessary to perform it, namely, practice, which I cannot convey to them, and which they cannot speedily attain; and yet, till this art is attained, the destruction of many hives of bees must be the consequence; as every one will find on their first attempt to perform it.

Long experience has taught me, that, as soon as I turn up a hive, and give it some taps on the sides and bottom, the Queen immediately appears, to know the cause of this alarm; but soon retires again among her people. Being accustomed to see her so often, I readily perceive her at the first glance; and long practice has enabled me to seize her instantly, with a tenderness that does not in the least endanger her person. This is of the utmost importance; for the least injury done to her brings immediate destruction to the hive, if you have not a spare Queen to put in her place, as I have too often experienced in my first attempts. When possessed of her, I can, without injury to her, or exciting that degree of resentment that may tempt her to sting me, slip her into my other hand, and, returning the hive to its place, hold her there, till the bees missing her, are all on the wing, and in the utmost confusion. When the bees are thus distressed, I place the Queen wherever I would have the bees to settle. The moment a few of them discover her, they give notice to those near them, and these to the rest; the knowledge of which soon becomes so general, that in a few minutes they all collect themselves round her; and are so happy, in having recovered this sole support of their state, that they will long remain in quiet in their situation. Nay, the scent of her body is so attractive of them, that the slightest touch of her, along any place or substance, will attach the bees to it, and induce them to pursue any path she takes.

My attachment to the Queen, and my tender regard for her precious life, makes me most ardently wish

that I might here close the detail of this operation, which I am afraid, when attempted by unskilful hands, will cost many of their lives; but my love of truth forces me to declare, that by practice I am arrived at so much dexterity in the management of her, that I can, without hurt to her, tie a thread of silk round her body, and thus confine her to any part in which she might not naturally wish to remain: Or I sometimes use the less dangerous way of clipping her wings on one side."

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

I SEND you an extract of a letter from Algernon Sidney, to Henry Savile, ambassador in France, with a note relating to it, as they appear in the last edition of A. Sydney's works.

When those works were published, 1763, the Monthly Reviewers observed upon the *note*, "We cannot now indeed ask where is the law, where is the authority for guards? But we have known it annually debated, the necessity of them. Of late, however, the point, alas! seems to be given up." I am, Sir,

PRO REPUBLICA SEMPER.
Runing Mead, June 5.

"—The next important point likely to be pursued, is to prosecute the last week's vote, *that all the forces now in England, except the trained bands, were kept up contrary to law*; and tho' it was objected, that the king's guards and the garrisons of Portsmouth and other places would be included; it was answered, that *Kings governing justly according to law had no need of custodia corporis*; and that it was better to have no garrisons at all, than such as were commanded by Legge, Holmes, and their peers."

[Sir Robert Atkins, in his remarks on Lord Russell's indictment, wherein *the attempting to seize and destroy the king's guards, was laid as an overt act of treason*. "The guards, what guards? (says he) what or whom does the law understand, or allow to be the king's guards, for the preservation of his person? Whom shall the court that tried this noble lord, whom shall the judges of the law that were then present and upon their oaths, whom shall they judge or legally understand by these guards? They never read of

them in all their law books. There is not any statute law that makes the least mention of any guards. The law of England takes no notice of any such guards; and therefore the indictment is uncertain and void.

The king is guarded by the special protection of Almighty God, by whom he reigns, and whose vicegerent he is. He has an invisible guard, a guard of glorious angels.

*Non eget mauri jaculis, nec arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis
(crede,) pharetra.*

The king is guarded by the love of his subjects, the next under God, and the *surest guard*. He is guarded by the law and the courts of justice. The militia and the *trained bands* are his legal guard, and the whole kingdom's guard. The very judges that tried this noble lord, were the king's guards, and the kingdom's guards; and this Lord Russell's guard against all erroneous and imperfect indictment, from all false evidence and proof, from all strains of wit and oratory misapplied and abused by council.

What other guards are there? We know of no law for more. King Henry VII. of this kingdom, as history tells us, was the *first* that set up the band of pensioners. Since this, the yeomen of the guard. Since then, certain armed bands, commonly now-a-days, *after the French mode*, called the king's life guard, rid about, and appearing with naked swords, to the terror of the nation; but where is the law? where is the authority for them?"

See Parliamentary and Political Tracts, by Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.]

Dublin-Castle, May 27.

THIS day his excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to several bills.

And then his excellency was pleased to make a speech to both houses of parliament, which is as follows:

My lords and gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year and the extraordinary length of your attendance, make it necessary for you to return to your several countries as soon as possible.

Among

Amongst the many good laws which have been passed, it was with particular satisfaction that I gave the royal assent to that for limiting the duration of parliaments: His majesty's gracious condescension to his subjects, in that instance, calls for the warmest returns of gratitude and affection; and I trust it will be productive of the most substantial and permanent advantages to the kingdom in general.

Gentlemen of the house of commons, I am commanded to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which have been granted to support the present establishment; and, you may be assured, they shall be applied, with the utmost frugality, to the purposes for which they were intended.

My lords and gentlemen,
That the inconveniencies, which unavoidably attend a general election, may be as little felt as possible, his majesty, in his paternal goodness, hath commanded me, with all convenient speed, to dissolve the present parliament, and to issue writs for calling a new one as soon as the usual and constitutional course of proceedings in like cases will permit.

But his majesty will not put an end to this parliament, without having first thanked you for the many eminent proofs which you have given him of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to his person, family, and government: Nor can his majesty in the least doubt of receiving fresh marks of the same affection, loyalty, and zeal, in the choice of representatives at the next general election.

I recommend it to you, most earnestly, that, by your example and authority, you do, in your several stations preserve that good order, and the execution of the laws, so peculiarly necessary at this time.

And that you do by your firmness and prudence, discountenance the re-

peated attempts, which have been made by false representations, to alienate the affections of the people; to fill their minds with groundless jealousies; and stir up unjust complaints.

I return you my warmest acknowledgments for the very honourable and obliging manner in which you have expressed your approbation of my conduct, and I desire you will be assured that my best endeavours shall, upon every occasion, be uniformly and strenuously exerted to promote the interest and prosperity of Ireland.

And then the Lord Chancellor declared, that it was his excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, That this parliament be prorogued to the 14th day of June next; and the parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 14th day of June next.

Dublin-Castle. By the Lord-Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

T O W N S H E N D,

WHEREAS his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure, that the present parliament of this kingdom, which now stands prorogued to the fourteenth day of June next, be forthwith dissolved.

WE the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in obedience to his majesty's commands, do publish and declare that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby dissolved. And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgeses of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said 14th day of June next.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 28th day of May, 1768,

By his majesty's command,

FREDERICK CAMPBELL.

God save the King.

T H E B R I T I S H T H E A T R E.

WHENEVER a new performance of the dramatic kind makes appearance, there is scarce an individual who has the least pretension to literary taste, that is not desirous of knowing something about the fable on which it is built, and the reception

which it meets from the public; and indeed when we consider the infinite pains which are necessary in the productions of the theatre, when we reflect upon the exquisite nicety with which the various parts of such a work must be put together to form one capital

capital *whole*, the solicitude which we shew about theatrical pieces is highly natural; a good play is universally allowed to be an extraordinary effort of genius, and it is also universally allowed that nothing has so strong a tendency either to contribute to our entertainment, or to promote our instruction.

During the course of the last month Mr. Foote has exhibited a new piece at his theatre in the Haymarket with very great success, under the title of *The Devil upon two Sticks*. It must be allowed, that in this performance the probability of plot is very little attended to, and that no extraordinary regard is paid either to the diction or the sentiment—but at the same time it must be confessed, that the production in question is replete with pleasantry, and that it is admirably calculated to exercise our risible faculties, if we may not compliment it with any extraordinary power to improve our understandings.—Mr. Foote, however, is a genius of a particular nature, and as the public never require more than a laughable entertainment at his hands, his writings are not to be examined with the unrelaxing brow of critical severity.—The principal persons and performers are

The Devil,	Mr. Foote.
Invoice,	Mr. Maboon.
Last,	Mr. Weston.
Sir Tho. Maxwell,	Mr. Gardiner.
Apozem,	Mr. Casle.
Julep,	Mr. Morgan.
Dr. Saxafras,	Mr. Aickin.
Miss Harriet,	Miss Edwards.
daughter to Sir	
Tho. Maxwell,	Mrs. Gardiner.
Miss Maxwell, Sir	
Thomas's sister,	

The scene of this piece in the first act is Madrid, in the second and third it is laid in London.—The plot, if it can be called a plot, is this:—Sir Thomas Maxwell is the English consul at Madrid, and has a daughter (Harriet) who is secretly in love, and carries on a clandestine correspondence with Invoice, a merchant's clerk—Sir Thomas, who suspects the affair, is justly offended at his daughter's indiscretion, and being informed, that the

young fellow is actually in her room, prepares to chastise him for his insolence, and threatens to confine Miss Harriet in such a manner, as shall effectually put an end to their courtship.—Her aunt, however, who is a staunch friend to liberty, condemns the tyrannical part she says he is acting, tells him that Harriet is a free-born Englishwoman, and declares the girl is perfectly right in resisting every appearance of his arbitrary government.—Sir Thomas in vain expostulates with her on the manifest difference between the prevention of a daughter's misconduct, and the infraction of a fellow-subject's freedom; the patriotic declaimer continues her public-spirited mode of argument, and teizes her brother in such a manner, that Invoice has time to make his escape with Harriet, out of a window into an adjoining house, before Sir Thomas can force open the room.

The house into which the lovers make their escape is a chymist's, where, upon their entrance, they are alarmed with the voice of a prisoner, who calls out to Invoice for assistance, and tells him he is corked up in a large bottle. Invoice breaks the bottle immediately, and the prisoner appears to be the *Devil upon two Sticks*, who has been confined to his glassy habitation by the chymist, the master of the house.—On the Devil's enlargement a very whimsical conversation takes place upon the law, but, it being necessary for the lovers to remove out of Sir Thomas's reach, the Devil, as a return for the service he has received, conveys them in a few minutes to England.—This terminates the first act.

THE SECOND

Opens with the Devil informing Invoice and Harriet of the late dissensions between the physicians of London.—In the course of this information he tells them, that there is to be a grand meeting of the college, immediately, at Warwick-lane, and that he himself is to personate the president. After this, Last, a shoemaker, is introduced, who acquaints the Devil now in the character of a physician, that he is the seventh son of a seventh son, that he practises medicine with great success in the country, and that he

going to the college to obtain a licence for the more regular exercise of his abilities—concluding his information with an account of having opened a gentleman's *artifice* with his *lancelot*, who lately dropped down in a fit of *perplexity*, and asserting that this mode of practice is infinitely better than bleeding in the *jugglers*.

IN THE THIRD ACT

The licentiates make their appearance, and consult in what manner the college may be best attacked. After which the scene changes to the college, where the Devil sits president, and Last is elevated on a stool, to undergo a regular examination.—Among other questions it is asked, How a tooth-ach is to be cured—to this he replies, by *pulling out the tooth*.—The president sagely observes, that the method indeed is a *radical* one—and then enquires how he would remove a pain in the bowels—Last answers, by applying a *hot trencher to the part affected*, but that if this application should prove ineffectual, he would administer a vomit and a purge. The president highly applauds the practice, and observes, that when a disorder has gained possession of any particular part, it is the business of a wise physician to open both doors, as the speediest way of dislodging the enemy.—In this whimsical strain Last finishes his examination, to the great satisfaction of the college, and is presented with a very ludicrous licence by the clerk.

The business which the fellows next enter upon is the insurrection of the licentiates, who, as the president is informed by various messengers, have attacked the college in form.—The president gives spirited orders for resisting the assailants, but before victory has declared herself on either side, a subpoena in the form of a manifesto arrives from the licentiates, and the battle is adjourned to be finally determined in Westminster-hall.—The only circumstance now remaining is to provide some probable means of sub-

sistence for Invoice and Harriet.—The obliging Devil finds himself under a necessity of returning to the magician at Madrid, and therefore can only assist them with his advice—however, after proposing several expedients, he, at last, proposes that they should try their fortunes as performers at the theatre in the Hay-market, and says there can be no doubt of their succeeding, if the public shews them but half the indulgence with which they have been generously pleased to honour the manager.

Thus ends this almost utterly unconnected, yet highly entertaining medley; in our opinion it is equal to any of Mr. Foote's productions in this way, and we are particularly pleased, that notwithstanding several of the characters are drawn from real life, there is nothing malignant in the pictures.—The republican lady, who is designed for a celebrated female historian, the president of the college, and the Irishman, the Quaker, and the Jew among the licentiates, are all well known, and form a contrast inconceivably diverting.—Upon the whole, Mr. Foote seems extremely fortunate in the present production, which is constantly exhibited to a very full house.—Yet we are apprehensive that some of his methodistical enemies will attack him on account of the catastrophe, and tell him that none but a Devil indeed would advise people to go upon the stage.—With regard to the merit of the performers, it is but justice to allow it considerable.—Mr. Foote is himself entitled to great applause in the various disguises he puts on.—Mr. Weston, in Last, is inimitable, and if we may judge from the little specimen which Miss Edwards gives of her abilities, we venture to pronounce that she will one day prove an acquisition to the theatre.—We cannot conclude this account without mentioning that a new tragedy is preparing for representation at Mr. Foote's of which we shall give as early an account as possible to our readers.

A favourite new Scotch Air, sung by Mrs. BADDELY at *Vauxhall*.
Set to Musick by Mr. POTTER.

Andante.

The last time I went to the fair, I met my
faithful San - dy there, He left his mates and flew
to me, And kiss'd my hand with mer - ry glee, Then
led me forth be - neath the vale, And gave me
sweet - meats cakes and ale, Where all the
vil - lage gay - ly spent the live - long night
in mer - ri - ment-

Not all the lads I daily see
With Sandy, can compared be:
He is the most accomplish'd youth,
For virtue, innocence, and truth:
His locks are as the raven black
In flowing ringlets down his back;
With rosy cheeks and face so neat,
And coral lips which kiss so sweet.

His cot is seated by a mill,
Adjoining to a chrystal rill;
Upon whose verdant margin creep,
(So sweet to view) his flock of sheep:
Next Easter day 'twill ill betide,
He 'as promis'd I shall be his bride;
Among the swains alas how few,
Like Sandy are so kind and true.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

On his own BIRTH-DAY,

By the late Hawkins Browne, Esq;

NOW six and thirty rapid years are fled,
Since I began, nor yet begin, to live;
Painful reflection! to look back, I dread,
What hope, alas! can looking forward
give!

Day urges day, and year succeeds to year,
While hoary age steals unperceiv'd along;
Summer is come, and yet no fruits appear
My joys a dream, my works an idle song.

Ah me! I fondly thought, Apollo shone
With beams propitious on my natal hour;
Fair was my morn, but now at highest noon
Shades gather round, and clouds begin to
low'r.

Yes, on thy natal hour, the God replies,
I shone propitious, and the Muses smil'd;
Blame not the pow'rs, they gave thee wings
to rise, [guil'd.

But earth thou lov'st, by low delights be-
possessing wealth, beyond a poet's lot,
Thou the dull track of lucre hast prefer'd,
For contemplation form'd and lofty thought,
Thou meanly minglest with the vulgar herd.

True Bards, select and sacred to the Nine,
Listen not thus to pleasure's warbling lays;
Nor on the downy couch of ease recline,
Severe their lives, abstemious are their days.

Oh! born for nobler ends, dare to be wise,
'Tis not e'en now too late, assert thy claim;
Linger the path, that leads up to the skies,
But the fair guerdon is immortal fame.

On a FIT of the GOVT.

By the Same.

WHEREFORE was man thus form'd
with eye sublime,
With active joints to traverse hill or plain,
to contemplate nature in her prime,
Lord of this ample world, his fair domain?
Why on this various earth such beauty pour'd,
for thy pleasure, man, her sov'reign lord?
Why does the mantling vine her juice afford
Nectarous, but to cheer with cordial taste?
Why are the earth and air and ocean stor'd
With beast, fish, fowl; if not for man's
repast?
June, 1768.

Yet what avails to me, or taste or sight,
Exil'd from every object of delight?

So much I feel of anguish, day and night
'Tortur'd, benumb'd; in vain the fields to
range

Me vernal breezes, and mild suns invite,
In vain the banquet smokes with kindly
change

Of delicacies, while on every plate
Pain lurks in ambush, and alluring fate.

Fool, not to know the friendly powers create
These maladies in pity to mankind:
These abdicated reason reinstate

When lawless appetite usurps the mind;
Heaven's faithful centries at the door of bliss
Plac'd to deter, or to chastise excess.

Weak is the aid of wisdom to repress
Passion perverse; philosophy how vain!
'Gainst Circe's cup, enchanting sorcerers;
Or when the siren sings her warbling strain.
Whate'er or sages teach, or bards reveal,
Men still are men, and learn but when they
feel.

As in some free and well-pois'd common-
weal

Sedition warns the rulers how to steer,
As storms and thunders, rattling with loud
peal,

From noxious dregs the dull horizon clear;
So when the mind imbrutes in sloth supine,
Sharp pangs awake her energy divine.

Cease then, oh cease, fond mortals to repine
At laws, which Nature wisely did ordain;
Pleasure, what is it? rightly to define,
'Tis but a short-liv'd interval from pain:
Or rather, each, alternately renew'd,
Give to our lives a sweet vicissitude.

PROLOGUE, spoken by Mr. POWELL, at
the Closing of the Theatre Royal in Covent
Garden, on Saturday, June 4, being the
Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-Day.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

LET us, ere yet we finish our career,
And close the labours of the circling
year,

Due homage to our royal master pay,
And hail with plaudits this auspicious day!
His birth distinguish'd this illustrious morn:
His birth, who boasts he was a Briton born.

S s

Tyrants

Tyrants, whose vassals tremble and obey,
 Feel the poor triumphs of despotic sway:
 The hated sovereign with imperious awe,
 Issues his edicts, and proclaims them law;
 While superstition, grim and savage maid,
 Rivets the cruel fetters law has made.

Empire like this a British king disdains:
 O'er a free nation, which he loves, he reigns;
 The monarch's pow'r upholds the people's
 right,

And liberty and loyalty unite.

Thrice happy Britain, on whose sea-girt
 isle, [smile!
 Freedom and commerce, guardian-angels,
 O may each subject with his monarch prove
 The virtuous raptures of his country's love!
 Hail, like his king, each happy native morn;
 And boast, like him, *he was a Briton born!*

A SONG, with CHORUS, as sung
 at RANELAGH, 1768.

A Truce with elections and politicks too,
 What have we with their bustle and
 nonsense to do?

This dome was the temple of concord design'd;
 Of innocent mirth and of pleasure refin'd,
 And I am a priestess attending the tane,
 And will not be call'd to the office in vain.
 Come, comethen away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for what month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May?

Chorus. Come, come then away, &c.
 Hail season delightful, by poets renown'd,
 With king-cups and snow-drops and daffodils
 crown'd!

Sweet May ever smiling, whose presence in-
 spires

All nature with tender and chearful desires;
 Come, mother of laughter and love, come
 along,

And all thy soft influence join to my song:
 And come, come away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for no month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May.

Chorus. And come, come away, &c.
 Cast your eyes all around, look above and
 below, [a beau;
 Every bush is in blossom, dress'd out like
 The birds fill with music the trees and the
 bow'rs, [flow'rs;
 While earth's verdant coat is embroider'd with
 The sun with new lustre appears on his car,
 And at eve the fair atmosphere brightens
 each star.

Come, come then away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for no month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May.

Chorus. Come, come then away, &c.
 Take the hint from those objects, both wo-
 man and man,

And imitate nature as close as you can:
 She smiles, and she dresses, a lesson to you,
 Ye youth and ye fair, and cries out do so too.

Be chearful, good-humour'd, call forth every
 grace, [is the place.
 And when you would shew yourselves this
 Come, come then away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for what month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May?

Chorus. Come, come then away, &c.

On opening SPRING-GARDENS, VAUX-
 HALL, 1768.

I.

HERE Flora's temple seem'd to shine,
 When Handel's strains were heard di-
 vine,

And Hayman's pencil seem'd to glow;
 When Wright, sweet syren! with her song,
 All captivating, could prolong
 The hour of joy, and banish wor.

II.

Then round this fair Elysian spot,
 Near Handel's dome, and Milton's grot,
 The lyric and the vocal sounds
 In concord sweetly were combin'd;
 The graces with the muses join'd:
 But now they cease their festive rounds.

III.

Why, Pleasure, dost thou droop thy head?
 "The gen'rous Tyers, alas! is dead,
 The patron of the Muses train."
 Why, Harmony, dost thou repine?
 "Will tuneful Arne no more be mine,
 To grace this spot with music's strain?"

LOVE and RESOLUTION.

A new CANTATA.

Sung by Mr. Lowe. The Words by Mr.
 Boyce.

RECITATIVE.

THE month was May, the birds began
 to sing,

The valleys laugh, and Flora's beauties spring
 Up rose the sun, like happy bridegroom gay
 All nature smil'd to greet the new-born day
 When Damon drove his fleecy care along,
 Peace warm'd his heart, content inspir'd his
 song.

AIR.

Whence the cares of busy life,
 Gloomy thought, and inward strife?
 Some at wild ambition aim,
 Others pant for wealth and fame;
 Or for beauty rave and sigh,
 Let 'em do so:—What care I?

RECIT.

Cupid, whose pow'r's triumphant o'er the
 mind

Who ne'er was deaf, tho' poet's paint him
 Attentive heard the stoic shepherd's strain,
 Resolv'd to prove philosophy was vain;
 Just had he spoke when Delia struck his
 sight,

Delia like Pallas wife, like Venus bright;
 He gaz'd, he paus'd, astonish'd at her charm
 And thus confess the force of love's alarm.

AIR.

Shall the heart that has vow'd to be free,
Be entangled by beauty at last?
Ah! we never the future can see,
We know only the present and past!
Ye gay shepherds, deride not my flame,
For I'll conquer its pow'r if I can;
Quick, as sudden as lightning, it came,
And, alas, I'm no more than a man!

RECIT.

His brain was pious, pensive, solemn, slow,
He loath'd himself, and sigh'd—It must be so.

AIR.

Then he pluck'd up his courage, and spake
to his heart,
To keep it divested of sorrow;
Ne'er doubt simple thing, but we'll manage
our part,
If we can, we'll be married to-morrow.

To a gay young Lady.

WHILE you, gay nymph; in search of
pleasure rove
Thro' all the haunts of gallantry and love,
Make dress your study, beauty all your care,
And place your merit in a form that's fair;
Reflect how frail the transitory grace,
Which blooms in youth and blossoms on a
face:

Er'a in the spring of life your bloom is gone,
And half your beauties fled at twenty-one;
What yet remain too quickly will decay,
The lilies droop, the roses die away:
Soon from that form each transient charm
will fly,

And ev'ry sparkle vanish from your eye;
While you, neglected, seek in vain to please,
Long life alone, or pine in sore disease.
Alas, how lost! while thus you heedless run
To certain woe, and seek to be undone;
Swift, thro' the flow'ry paths of vice, pursue
Your present joy, but future ruin too:
Life's better part thus gaily sport away,
As passion prompts and pleasure points the
way.

What can please when all desire is dead,
The taste of joy, and ev'ry sense is fled?
What can support the solitary hour,
When ev'ry fading charm has lost its pow'r;
The lonesome room without the wish'd-for
guest,
The cislind glasses and the midnight feast;
When health and fame to their last periods
tend,

And you're without a lover or a friend?
That vice sustains, too feebly will sustain
Age, that comes with infamy and pain:
True alone the firm support can give,
Grieve your fame and make your mem'ry
live:

Be real joy than prosp'rous vice impart,
Smooth the knit brow, and cheer the droop-
ing heart.

When fly, while yet you may, the fatal snare,
And think that future life is worth your
care;

On a precarious gain no longer build,
But reap the fruits which industry will yield;
Learn to be pleas'd without the aid of sense,
Be bless'd with health, with peace, and
competence.

On the Death of YORICK.

WITH wit and genuine humour to
dispel,
From the desponding bosom, glooming care,
And bid the gushing tear, at the sad tale
Of hapless love or filial grief, to flow,
From the full sympathising heart, were thine
These pow'rs, O Sterne! But now thy fate
demands [hearse,
(No plumage nodding o'er the emblazon'd
Proclaiming honours, where no virtue shone)
But the sad tribute of the heart felt sigh.
What, though no taper cast its deadly ray,
Or the full choir sing requiems o'er thy tomb,
The humbler grief of friendship is not mute.
And poor Maria, with her faithful kid,
Her auburn tresses carelessly entwin'd
With olive foliage, at the close of day
Shall chant her plaintive vespers at thy
grave. [night,
Thy shade too, gentle monk, 'mid awful
Shall pour libations from its friendly eye;
For erst his sweet benevolence bestow'd
Its generous pity, and bedew'd with tears
The sod, which rested on thy aged breast.

Temple, March 25.

MY EYE.

*Lines, applicable to the Death of W. Allen,
jun. from a Versification of Part of the 5th
Book of Telemachus.*

SOME fierce infernal hand sure struck the
blow [low!
Which laid that early flow'r of manhood
Breathless and pale the youth all prostrate lay,
While streams of gore the copious wound be-
tray;
Then all the springs of life their course for-
bore,
And left their mazy rounds—to run no more:
Those living orbs, or windows of the soul,
Now, dim with death, in vain essay to roll,
Half-hut, they view with pain the pow'rful
light,
Eclipse, and fade in everlasting night;
His quivering limbs with mortal anguish
stretch'd,
Then, last, a soul-expiring sigh he fetch'd,
So in the vernal field a lilly grows,
Whose virgin white out-vies the wintry
snows;
The morn presents it in its blooming pride,
Gay, sweet and sparkling, as a youthful bride;
E'er noon arrives, by some rash hand, 'tis torn,
Whose loss the sad surviving sisters mourn.

T. S.

EPIGRAM.

SURE justice now is at an end;
For how can power go further?
Since Englishmen are kept in jail!
And Scotchmen! bail'd for murder!

S s 2

EXTEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE. *By a Youth at School.*

THE law may bail, without much blame
Where murder's, but suspected;
But no just judge, will bail, for shame,
Impiety convicted!—

A CONUNDRUM, *by the same Boy.*

TO the Devil's delight—if you'll pin a
vast store,
Of that which the men of most merit abhor:
With a vice, which false liberty ever attends;
Add that, on which butcher for living de-
pends,

To these a disease, which springs out o' hell,
And the devil's first name, you'll a devil ex-
cel!

Their initials combin'd will present a
worse evil, [Devil!
Than a Ward, or a Waters, a Chartres, or

ODE for the KING'S BIRTH DAY.

By W. WHITEHEAD, *Esq; poet laureat.*

PREPARE, prepare your songs of praise!
The genial month returns again,
Her annual rites when Britain pays
To her own monarch of the main.
Not on Phœnicia's bending shore,
Whence commerce first her wings essay'd
And dar'd th' unfathom'd deep explore,
Sincerer vows the Tyrian paid
To that imaginary deity,
Who bade him boldly seize the empire of
the sea.

What tho' no victim bull be led,
His front with snow-white fillets bound,
Nor fable chaunt the neighing steed
That issued when he smote the ground,
Our fields a living incense breathe;
Nor Libanus nor Carmel's brow
To dress the bower, or form the wreath,
More liberal fragrance could bestow;
We too have herds and steeds, beside the
rills [and hills,
That feed, and rove protected o'er a thou.

Secure, whilst George the scepter sways,
(Whom will, whom interest, and whom duty
draws

To venerate and patronise the laws)
Secure her open front does freedom raise,
Secure the merchant ploughs the deep,
His wealth his own: Secure the swains
Amidst their rural treasures sleep,
Lords of their little kingdoms of the plains,
Then to *his* day be honour given!
May every choicest boon of heaven
His bright distinguish'd reign adorn:
'Till, white as Britain's fleece, Old Time
shall shed

His snows upon *his* reverend head,
Commanding filial awe from senators yet un-
born.

Inscription in an Arbour.

COME, gentle air,—my bower in bloom
Returns the jessamine's breath for thine;
Returns the rose's fresh perfume,
And incense from the eglantine.

Come, gentle air!—but bring along,
While Sirius darts his fiercest fire,
With thee the muse, with thee the song,
With thee the sweetness of the lyre.

When thou art gone, O gentle air!
And storms succeed thy balmy pow'r,
The lyre can charm, though winter tear
My tendrils, and destroy my bow'r.

A FABLE: *From Mr. GAY.*

A Tree, 'tis said, at Aylesb'ry grew,
As tall as oak, as tough as yew:
The woodmen saw, with envious eye,
His tufted glories rising high.
This tree, cry they, the rest will top,
And though we may not fell, we'll lop,
A thousand bills are strait prepar'd;
But soon they find the work too hard:
Unhurt it stood each sounding stroke;
Their arms it tir'd, their tools it broke;
At length one shook his wiser head,
And thus, his bill thrown by, he said,
"Ye fools, your labour vain forbear,
This tree deserves the woodmen's care;
See how its friendly branches spread,
In sultry suns to be a shade;
And when from driving rains you fly,
This shelter will be always nigh;
Its growth with pleasure rather view,
It grows not for itself but you."

THE following is the inscription for the
pedestal of the grand obelisk, now
erecting in the public market-place at Dun-
ham in the county of Norfolk.

LIBERTATI REVIRESCENTI
S.

SEJANO adulate septentrionali
Cladem Reipublicæ
meditante;
Genti Anglicanæ,
cui maxime insensus erat,
per septem annos graviter incumbente;
R. optimum arroganti nimis facilem
fallente, ludente;
Proceres corrumpente;
Amicitias primorum discindente;
Peste nusquam non grassante;
Et, O rem miram et incredibilem!
O Facinus inauditum!
Senatore fortissimo,
qui leges patriæ labefactatas,
in seipso violatas,
summâ cum animi magnitudinæ
sustentarat,
in Exilium misso,
amandato, proscripto,

In tali tantoque rerum discrimine,
EDWARDUS ASTLEIUS,
Miles,

non à militiæ secretioribus consiliis,
aut indomitis catervis,
sed vir morum integer, sed urbanus,
sed strenuus,

cum strenuorum auxilio

Tempus egeret perquam maximè,

LEGATUS in SENATUM venit

NORFOLCIENSIS;

consentientibus bonorum omnium suffragiis,
renegante seruo tantum pecore,

universo populo plaudente,

OVANTE, TRIUMPHANTE,

Superham hanc columnam,

in honorem familie,

in memoriam facti,

LIBERTATIS Vindices acerrimi,

et virtutis publicæ cultores incorruptissimi,

CIVES DEREAMENSES,

Una Voce

extrui voluerunt,
Anno MDCCLXVIII.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Leigh, April 1, 1768.

AS coughs from catching cold are so very common, let me recommend the following cheap and pleasant recipe, as a good remedy for recent ones, especially for infants and young persons.

Boil half a pound of honey: having skimmed it, throw therein one lemon with peel and all, first cut into thin slices, which boil till tender; towards the end add two scruples of saffron clipped small.

The patient is to eat some of the peel, and take a little of the syrup often to ease and cure the cough.

J. Cook.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

THURSDAY, April 28.

At the anniversary feast of the Small-pox-hospital, 722l. were collected for that charity.

SATURDAY, 30.

Three houses in front, and six backwards, were consumed by fire near Whitechapel church.

MONDAY, May 2.

Came on to be heard before his honour the master of the Rolls, a cause wherein the proprietors of the celebrated opera of Love in a Village were plaintiffs, and a printer, who had printed and published a pirated edition of the said opera, defendant; when his honour was pleased to make a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, granting a perpetual injunction, and obliging the defendant to account with the plaintiffs for the profits of the whole number printed, published, and sold by the defendant, although the opera was not, till after printing the pirated edition, entered at Stationer's Hall.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Charles Pleasants, commonly called Capt. Pleasants, was executed at Derby for forgery.

THURSDAY, 5.

At the Rehearsal and feast of the sons of the clergy 905l. 19s. 1d. was collected.

MONDAY, 16.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the sons of the clergy 101l. 3d. was collected.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Robert Darling's coach-house and stable at Mile-End were consumed by light-

THURSDAY 19.

About ten houses, with several outhouses, warehouses, &c. were consumed by fire at Dockhead, Southwark.

MONDAY, 23.

Four houses were consumed by fire, at St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

The grinding powder-mill at Ewell, in Surry, blew up, by which four lives were lost.

THURSDAY, 26.

Four houses were consumed by fire in Bermondsey street, Southwark.

FRIDAY, 27.

Five or six houses were consumed by fire, near the Ferry, Rotherhith.

The Rt Hon. Tho. Harley, lord mayor of London, was sworn of the privy council.

SATURDAY, June 4.

An house was consumed by fire in Bermondsey street, Southwark.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This morning at eight, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the prison of the King's Bench to the court. The judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the last term, that a new argument was desired, and that new ground might be taken for the reversal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a short speech, that he was perfectly satisfied with the state of the argument, as it was left by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, that he did not mean to quit the firm and solid ground on which it rested, and was persuaded, from the justice of the court, that his outlawry must be reversed. The attorney-general then in support of the outlawry

lawry entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's council replied. The judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and must be reversed. Their lordships differed as to their reasons, but all concurred in the reversal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

The attorney-general then demanded judgement on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes desired to avail himself of several points in arrest of judgement. He said, that when he had the honour of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had stated the case of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own house; that his lordship had replied; but that however his lordship had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one judge, however distinguished, for great ability, was not the judgment of the court, which he desired, and submitted to, and begged that his counsel might argue that, and some other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the attorney-general and by Mr. Wilkes's counsel. At last the court fixed next Tuesday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the solicitor-general.

On the 9th in the afternoon Mr. Wilkes's counsel and solicitor attended him at the King's Bench prison, and settled the farther proceedings against Lord Halifax, which were suspended by the outlawry.

THURSDAY, 9.

No. 51 of the North-Briton was read by Mr. Barlow, clerk of the crown office, in the court of King's Bench; when Mr. de Grey, his majesty's attorney-general, moved the court for a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Mr. Bingley, for publishing the said paper, which was allowed. On Friday the rule granted against him for the publication of No. 50, was made absolute; and on Saturday the rule against No. 51, was also made absolute, and the attachment issued accordingly. On Sunday Mr. Bingley was committed to Newgate.

SATURDAY, 11.

Great disorders were committed by the coalheavers (mostly Irish White Boys) on occasion of the sailors taking upon them to perform the work they had refused (See p. 227.) killing and maiming the latter, with whom they had several desperate battles, and robbing and pillaging houses, &c. about Shadwell, where seven houses were burnt down, about the same time. On the twelfth a party of the guards were sent to quell them, when many of the ringleaders were taken and committed to prison, to abide the sentence of the law; More of these desperate fellows have been since secured and peace

thereby restored in that part of the town. (See p. 227, 280.)

Was tried before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, the master of a late lock-up-house in Chancery-lane, on an indictment, for a conspiracy with a Middlesex justice (since deceased) to inveigle, kidnap, and carry out of this kingdom several persons. In the course of the evidence it appeared that great cruelties had been committed on a man, unjustly confined there, by beating him with the thick end of a horse-whip, &c. and afterwards carrying him away, with many others in the dead of the night, under a strong guard, on board a ship lying below Gravesend, and on the clearest evidence was found guilty. The whole of this iniquitous and illegal proceeding was first brought to light by the accident of one of those poor unhappy wretches endeavouring to escape out of a garret window, and falling to the ground one evening, just as Mr. Gines was passing by, who with great public spirit has very laudably taken much pains to bring this affair to light, which was a scandal to humanity in a christian country.

TUESDAY, 14.

Orders were issued for the change of mourning at court, on the 19th instant.

About half past eight o'clock in the morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the court of King's-Bench, Westminster-hall, and about half an hour after that time the judges came into court, when the arguments on the arrest of judgment, were entered on, by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Thurlow, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glynn entered farther than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor-General; but the court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney-General (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-General, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the court declared themselves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the judges chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After this the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and Lord Mansfield stated to the court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney-General and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told that the court having heard the opinion of council on both sides, and some material observations

observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured that though no day could then be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

SATURDAY, 18.

Orders were issued for the court's further change of mourning, on Sunday the 26th.

In the morning about a quarter before nine, Mr. Wilkes came into the court of King's-bench; and soon after, the court being sat Mr. Justice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That for the republication of the *North-Britain*, No. 45, in Volumes, (of which two thousand copies had been printed for public sale) he should pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned ten calendar months: And for publishing the *Essay on Woman* (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private use of so many particular friends) that he should pay likewise a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former imprisonment: And that he afterwards find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself to be bound in the sum of a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each.—A writ of error returnable before the House of Lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the Attorney-General to grant it on the first application.

In the evening, was published in the *St. James's Chronicle*, Mr. Wilkes's address to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER every kind of opposition from the tools of ministerial power, and every hour of delay, which could be gained by the chicane of law, I find myself at last happy, under this day's severe sentence, that by the unanimous determination of all the judges of the court of king's bench I am restored to my birth-right, to the noble liberties and privileges of an Englishman. The *out-lawry*, which is now reversed, has appeared clearly to be an act of equal injustice and cruelty, from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The *general warrant*, under which I was first apprehended, has been proved illegal. The *seizure of my papers* was conducted judicially.

The *out-lawry*, so long the topic of virulent abuse is at last declared to have been

contrary to law; and on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public cause that the justice of the nation should have place against the first and great criminal, the late secretary of state, Lord Halifax, not so much for the punishment he has merited, as for example of terror to any present or future minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred liberties of our country. I pledge myself to you that my strongest efforts shall be exerted to carry this through with a spirit and firmness becoming an affair of national consequence, yet without the smallest degree of private rancour or malice, which neither my long and hard imprisonment, nor the past provocations, shall make me harbour against any man.

After this tedious and harsh confinement, I hope, gentlemen, to pass the rest of my life a freeman among you, my countrymen; and give me leave to declare, that on every emergency, whenever the rights of the people are attacked, I shall be ready to stand forward, and to risk all for what is nearest to my heart, the freedom of England. In this glorious cause we are equally engaged. We have only one common interest, that of our country, its laws and liberties, and, in consequence, the preservation of our sovereign and the Brunswick line. These objects we will steadily pursue, and freedom shall not perish among us, neither by the treachery and corruption of ministers, nor by the fate of arms, while we remain men and Englishmen.

I observe gentlemen, in the speech of the lords commissioners at the opening of this parliament, that *no matters of general business* are to come on this session. Before the winter I beg to be honoured with your commands for the next session on any points of importance, which you may judge proper to be submitted to the great council of the nation, either respecting the kingdom in general, or our county in particular. In all our common concerns I entreat for myself your candour and indulgence, of which I feel that I stand in great need. My views however will be approved by you, for they shall be public-spirited, and in no instance selfish or partial. I would not for a moment lie under the suspicion of a mean, private, interested plan of conduct, or personal ambition. I am determined to remain entirely independent, uncorrupted, even unbiassed in an improper manner, and never to accept from the crown either place, pension, gratuity, or emolument of any kind. I will live and die in your service, a private gentleman, perfectly free, under no controul but the laws, under no influence but yours, and I hope, by your favour and kindness, one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Middlesex. On these terms only I expect through life

life the continuance of your support, as well as the favourable opinion of you, and all other good men, the friends of liberty and of my country.

I am, with gratitude and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

King's Bench Prison, Your faithful and

Sat. June 18. Obedient humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

Several old buildings were consumed by fire, in Chick-Lane.

The following letter has been warmly attacked in the public papers:

ORDERS. PAROLE is Wandsworth.

The Field-Officer in waiting of the Foot-guards received yesterday the following letter.

SIR, Office, May 11, 1768.

HAVING this day had the honour of mentioning to the — the behaviour of the detachments from the several battalions of Foot-guards, which have been lately employed in assisting the civil magistrates and preserving the public peace, I have great pleasure in informing you, that his — highly approves of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his — approbation should be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on so disagreeable a service, always gives me pain; but the circumstances of the times makes it necessary. I am persuaded they see that necessity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleased to assure them, that every possible regard shall be shewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occasion I desire to see, and in case any disagreeable circumstance should happen in the execution of their duty, they shall have every defence and protection that the law can authorize, and this office can give. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

B—

Field-Officer in staff waiting for the three regiments of foot guards, sent to the

Officers for guard on Saturday next,

Lieut. Col. Gray, &c. &c.

By his majesty's ship Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have discovered a new island in the South Seas, large, fertile, and extremely populous. The Dolphin came to an anchor in a safe, spacious, and commodious harbour, where she lay about six weeks. From the behaviour of the inhabitants, they had reason to believe she was the first and only ship they had ever seen.

The first day they came along side with a number of canoes, in order to take possession of her; there were two divisions, one filled with men, and the other with women;

these last endeavoured to engage the attention of our sailors, by exposing their beauties to their view, whilst the men from the canoes threw great quantities of stones, by which several seamen were hurt; however, as they had no kind of weapons, they were soon beat off, and a few volleys of small arms obliged them to retire in great confusion.

The day following a party well armed was sent on shore with the watering casks, and our people at the top mast head discovered, by the help of their glasses, prodigious numbers of the natives flocking from all parts towards the watering place, in order to surround the party; upon which a signal was made for them to come on board and leave the watering casks. This was no sooner done, than the Dolphin was attacked by greater numbers than the day preceding, which obliged them to have recourse to the disagreeable necessity of firing some of their great guns at them, charged with grape-shot; and some guns with ball were also fired to the country, which knocked down some of their houses, felled several trees, &c. and struck them with such awe that they now looked on our people as more than human, since their houses could not shelter them, nor distance take them out of the reach of our shot.

They immediately shewed the greatest desire of being at peace with us, and did not seem to resent the killing a number of their people, as they now appeared to be sensible that we had only made use of those dreadful engines against them, when their rashness had forced us to it.

We took possession of the island in his majesty's name, and called it King George's Land. It lies about twenty degrees southern latitude. — During the remainder of our stay we continued to trade with the natives in the most amicable manner, giving them buttons, beads, and trinkets, in exchange for fresh provisions, which we were greatly in want of.

The natives are in general taller and more made than our people, and are mostly of copper colour, with black hair; others are fairer, especially the women, some of whom were observed to be red-haired. — It does not appear that they know the use of any metal whatever. — When the grape shot came among them, they dived after it, and brought up the pieces of lead. They live like fish, and can remain a long time under water. — They were clothed with a kind of stuff made of the bark of trees, some of some yellow; its texture resembles that of coarse thick paper, and cannot be rent. Besides the large island there are several smaller ones, which have been named Charlotte island, Gloucester island, Boscawen island, Keppel island, Wallace island, &c.

Mackerel, by the benevolent plan of

Stephen Theodore Janssen, bart. Chamberlain of London, for offering premiums. &c. have been extremely plenty this month, to the great relief of the poor.

The honest old D— of N—, from the following declaration which he made t'other day, seems to have a very different idea of a mob from that which is entertained by some of our present mighty men:

"I love a mob (said he) I headed a mob once myself. We owe the Hanover succession to a mob."

And it is remarkable, that those who have distinguished themselves so much lately against the mob, are the descendants of those very persons who distinguished themselves formerly against the Hanover succession.

The council of the Antiquarian Society for 1768.

Bishop of Carlisle, president. Sir Joseph Aylott, bart. F. R. S. Mr. Josiah Colebrook, F. R. S. treasurer. Matthew Dumas, Esq; F. R. S. Jer. Milles, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of Exeter. Thomas Morell, D. D. William Norris, A. M. sec. Sir T. Russell, knt. master of the Rolls. Gregory Shupe, L. L. D. F. R. S. master of the Temple. James West, Esq; F. R. S. Daniel Wray, Esq; F. R. S. Thomas Aftle, Esq; F. R. S. Henry Baker, Esq; F. R. S. Hon. James Barrington. A. C. Ducasell, LL.D. F. R. S. Earl of Litchfield. James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. Earl of Shaftesbury. John Strange, Esq; F. R. S. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, M. L. C. J. of the Common-Pleas. Robert Weston, Esq; The Rev. Dr. Morrell is chosen their secretary for correspondence in foreign parts.

Pardons and rewards are offered for the recovery of the writers of several incendiary letters sent in town and country.

Great damage has been sustained in the several parts of Surry, by the late hail storms, and lightning, which last did also considerable damage in Kent, and other parts of the kingdom. In Herefordshire the hail almost destroyed all the fruit trees.

Five persons have received sentence of death at Bristol.

An unusual instance of vegetation has been discovered: In April Mr. Crissip, of Long-Newton, applied to a neighbouring physician at Yarm, for his assistance in a case of deafness, which he had periodically laboured under from about the last harvest time of Christmas last; but ever since Christmas this disorder became so much increased, as to occasion him a total unremitting deafness in one of his ears. The surgeon, upon examining the ear, found it filled with wax, which he extracted, and at the bottom of the cavity of the ear, he also found and extracted a barley corn in a state of vegetation: the cause being thus removed, and by the use of a few gentle applications by the

surgeon, Mr. Crissip, to his great satisfaction, hath regained his former hearing.

An earthquake happened at the beginning of May, at Malham, in Craven, Yorkshire, and at Keighly and Skipton, and through all the North-west of that county: Two slight shocks were also felt at Newcastle, and other places.

In June, a farm house, at Cramond, in Scotland, with all the stock, were consumed by fire.

On May 19, the general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh: Earl of Glasgow, high commissioner.

The 15th inst. the sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, drew up a petition to the lord mayor and aldermen of Dublin, desiring their concurrence to a resolution they had taken to settle an annual stipend of 300 l. per annum on Dr. Lucas for his great services, which was delivered to the town clerk, who neglected to present it, though the court was then sitting. At a following meeting, the mayor and aldermen, on a deputation being sent to them from the sheriffs and commons, received for answer, that they had taken the matter of the said petition into consideration, and had disposed of it.

The sheriffs and commons upon receiving this very concise answer, came to the following resolutions:

Resolved unanimously, That Dr. Charles Lucas, our representative in parliament, is highly worthy of the mark of our esteem, prayed for in the foregoing petition, and they sincerely lament that they are, by the lord mayor and board of aldermen denying their concurrence, prevented from making the same an act of assembly.

Resolved, That the sheriffs do wait upon Dr. Charles Lucas, our worthy representative in parliament, with the thanks of this house, for his great zeal and attachment to the privileges and rights of the citizens, manifested upon every occasion, but more particularly exerted in the attention which he shewed to the bill for regulating the quarterage of this city.

On May 1st, and the following day, the mob rose at Dublin, occasioned by a butcher's being murdered by some bullies of a bawdy-house, and pulled down many disorderly houses, destroyed the furniture, &c. &c. At length they were quelled, and some of the ring-leaders secured.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman near Clonmell, dated April 20.

"I have an ewe that yeaned a lamb about three weeks ago, which she has since reared well, and last night she yeaned another as perfect as the first. I never knew an instance of the like before, but you may be assured of the fact."

One hundred houses have been consumed by fire at Carrick.

A letter from Boston in New-England, says, "We have an account from the Westward, that about three months ago, Major Rogers, with thirteen men, went from the fort at Michilimackinack, to about three miles distance, on occasional business, where they fell into an ambush of 140 or 150 Tawou Indians, who fired upon them, and killed eight of the thirteen, wounded four, and took Major Rogers prisoner, whom they had a particular resentment against, and intended to make a sacrifice of him when they got home; but the firing of the guns being luckily heard by our people from the fort, a detachment of ninety men immediately turned out, soon came up with the Indians, fired upon them, and put them to flight, leaving four of their number dead upon the spot. During the last skirmish Major Rogers found an opportunity to make his escape, and got back safe to the fort."

Eight houses, &c. have been consumed by fire at Brunswick, in New Jersey.

Above eighty houses were consumed by fire, at the beginning of May, at Montreal in Canada, and thereby 107 families ruined.

A dangerous intended insurrection of the negroes at Montserrat, has been happily prevented, and the principal conspirators put to death.

Walker Pringle, Esq; president of the island of Dominica, Mr. Robinson, the secretary, and a sailor, were lately accidentally drowned there.

On Dec. 27 last, the *Defiance*, an East-India ship was blown up in her passage from Bombay to Bassora; when of three hundred men, only thirty-five survived the fatal blast.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, April 22. The confederates of Podolia having been joined by a body of between 5 and 6000 Tartars, immediately dislodged the Russians from Winnitso; but the latter, in their turn, being soon reinforced by some light troops, beat the confederates, and obliged them to abandon that post, with the loss of an hundred men killed, and some prisoners: The Russians had but two Cossacks wounded; several horses belonging to the Tartars fell into their hands. The only dependance of the confederates is, that the Russian troops cannot penetrate into Podolia without giving umbrage to the Turks." (See p. 231.)

Warsaw, April 23. We are assured that a Russian officer, in attempting to enter a small village with a detachment of fifty cossacks, was attacked by three hundred Confederates, whom he put to flight, after killing twelve, and taking nineteen prisoners.

There are now several confederacies in the

kingdom, particularly at Aalicz, Kiovia, and Lublin. At the last mentioned place the Russians lately made an attempt to carry off some of the confederates, but were resisted by the inhabitants, who fired on them from their windows. During the skirmish a fire broke out, which consumed five hotels and above a hundred houses.

Confines of Poland, May 2. Besides the confederacy of Bar, there have since been formed two others, one of which is already crushed by the Russians. The city of Lublin has suffered extremely on this occasion. As they sounded the toczin, and fired from the windows upon the Russian troops when they marched into that place, the latter returned the salute, and whole streets were soon in flames: Upwards of an hundred houses, five palaces; and a religious convent, have been destroyed there.

Warsaw, May 7. All the Vaidodies of the kingdom are entered into confederacy except Lithuania, which still continues in a state of tranquility, owing to the prudent measures of the Prince Primate, and it is assured will wait to see the issue of the general dyet of Polish-Prussia, which meets next week; but it is much doubted whether it will have the success that some people seem to expect from it. The nobility of this province in general, especially of the Vaidody of Pomerelle, seem very eager to enter into confederacy, being animated with an inconsiderate zeal for religion.

The confederates advance farther and farther and their head-quarters are now within seven miles of Lemberg. It is said that they attempted to carry off the Prince Primate and Prince Repnin, in the night between the 5th and 6th instant, but the gates leading to the palace being shut, and the out-centinels having alarmed the main-guard, the body of men assembled for this purpose were obliged to retire with precipitation; since which Prince Repnin, has caused several pieces of cannon to be planted before the palace, and a body of Russian chassours to be posted at the avenues to the garden. Yesterday morning 300 Russian grenadiers entered this city in order to prevent such surprizes, and more of those troops are expected. We are however hitherto perfectly quiet.

Warsaw, May 22. The confederates, who daily increase received a considerable reinforcement a few days ago, by being joined by great part of the corps commanded by the regimentary of Podolia, Dziedwiziski: This officer went to oppose the progress of the confederates at the head of about 3000 men, but as soon as they came up to them most of his troops were over to the confederates, who afterwards dispersed and pursued the rest beyond the Niela into Moldavia.

Warsaw, May 23. On the 13th instant a courier arrived with advice, that a large number of the confederates had been defeated near

Constantinople

Constantinow, with the loss of 800 men killed, wounded, or taken.

Confines of Poland, June 2. Count Potoski, marshal of the confederacy of Halicz, has been attacked and totally routed by the Russians; himself, his wife, and some of his retinue, having with great difficulty got over the Neister, and taken refuge on the Turkish territory. The Russians are now in pursuit of the confederates of Bar.

The king of Denmark, on May 6, set out from his capital to make the tour of Germany, &c. It is said he will visit the English court.

Aggerhuus, Norway, May 12. The waters of a spring in the provostship of Rommorge, belonging to this diocese, having been stopped up eleven years ago, they made themselves a passage on the 15th of this month, about four in the morning with so much violence that in a minute's time they forced up the whole mass that obstructed them, upon the little district of Schea, which was almost entirely destroyed by it. All the houses there, to the number of twenty-six, together with twenty-three persons, horses, and cattle, were carried away with the mass, the extent of which was about one hundred paces, into a rivulet which runs at the bottom of that district. Seven persons were saved, but the greatest part of them hurt. Sixteen others perished. Nine have been found since in the river Romuen into which the above rivulet discharges itself; but the Romuen is become no longer navigable, by the quantity of rubbish washed down into it.

Vienna, April 9. On the 7th the marriage ceremony was performed between his Sicilian majesty, by proxy, and the archduchess Caroline, and at three in the afternoon her majesty set out for Italy. (See p. 32.) [She was received in Tuscany and elsewhere with all due honours, and arrived safely at Naples, at the close of May.]

The emperor has made the tour of Hungary, and reviewed his troops, and fortresses there.

Vienna, May 28. On the 10th great part of the town of Comorro in Hungary was consumed by fire.

Madrid, May 24. The king has made a grant to a company of merchants in France to authorise them to work the gold mines in the province of Andalusia. This company has contracted to carry on the work at its own expence, to pay into his majesty's treasury six per cent. of the profits of the said mines for the two first years; afterwards ten per cent. and after a certain term twenty per cent. Many people doubt the success of this undertaking, but an engineer is already arrived from France who is to have the direction of it, and we hear that the sum of 1,400,000 livres has been subscribed in France to carry it on.

Bologna, May 16. Letters from Malta advise, that the jesuits have been driven out of that island, and that the government seized upon all their effects, without even acquainting the inquisitor with their intention. This is a new subject of dispute between the court of Rome and the religion of Malta, the former having directed that the effects of the jesuits should be delivered to the inquisitor to take off, till the court of Rome should order the disposal of them. (See p. 232.)

Ancona, April 6. We have received advice that the *St. Charles*, a Venetian man of war of eighty guns and 700 men, has been lost in a violent storm off Senigaglia, and that all the crew perished. She was homeward bound from the Levant, and her cargo is valued at a million of ducats.

Porto-Ferraio, May 5. We learn from Ajaccio, that General Paoli hath broken off all negociation as well with the French as with the Genoese; and that all preparations are making in Corsica for vigorously sustaining the war.

Neuchâtel in Switzerland, May 24. Last Friday, the 20th instant, a corps of troops arrived here, consisting of near 800 men. The cantons of Lucerne, Fribourg and Soleure furnished 150 men each, and the rest are dragoons and grenadiers from Berne. The soldiers have hitherto been kept in good order; the city is in great confusion, and several families are preparing to remove. The magistrates have offered 200 Louis-d'Ors for discovering the persons concerned in the murder of M. Gaudot. (See p. 268.)

Paris, April 29. The ministry has received a courier from Rome, with advice that the Pope refuses to revoke the brief which he issued the 30th of January last against the court of Parma. This news engages the attention of the public very much. (See p. 168.)

Paris, June 6. We have received advice, that the regiment of Dauphiny, accompanied by the president and eight counsellors of the parliament of Provence, have taken possession of the town of Avignon in the king's name; that the vice legate and his guards, are retired to Antibes, where they are to embark for Rome; that some detachments of French troops have also occupied the two small towns of Carpentras and Cavaillon, in the county of Venaissin, and that the inhabitants of those places have been summoned to acknowledge the king's government. According to accounts from Italy, there is no doubt that the troops of the king of Naples have also taken possession of Benevento. (See p. 232.)

Paris, June 6. The butchers of this city attempted a few days ago to raise the price of meat, which occasioned a disturbance in some of the markets; but the lieutenant of the police being informed of it, enquired

into the original cause, which he found arose from some abuses among the wholesale dealers; and accordingly, after taking proper measures to remedy the evil, he ordered that meat should continue to be sold at the usual prices. [In these cases the people under arbitrary governments are better off than we are.]

DEATHS.

March 9. **F**REDERICK, Frankland, Esq; late a commissioner of excise—17. Henry Archer, Esq; brother of Lord Archer, and late member for Warwick—18. The Ingenious and Rev. Mr. Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. &c.—20. Mr. Wren, bookseller in the Strand—21. Rev. Dr. George Sucker, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, &c. &c. and nephew of the Abp. of Canterbury—Sir Andrew Chadwick, knt. of the band of gent. pensioners—25. Baptist Lee, of Livermore in Suffolk, Esq;—29. Sir John Pennington, bart. succeeded by his brother, now Sir Joseph Pennington, bart.

April 2. Thomas Sumpter, Esq; store-keeper at Sheerness—3. That worthy and steady patriot, Velters Cornewall, of Moccas hall, in Herefordshire, Esq; member for that county for near half a century, whose private character was as amiable, as his public was honourable. (See *Cornwall*, and *Coffus, A. Cornelius*, in our General Index.—William Hilier, of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, Esq;—8. Sir Charles Innes, of Balvenie, bart. succeeded by his son, now Sir John—9. Hon. Rowland Belasyse, brother of the earl of Fauconberg—10. Mrs. Sarah Fielding, sister of the late Henry, and of the present Sir John, author of *David Simple*, and other ingenious pieces—11. Miss Anne Dowdeswell, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell—16. Sir William Pennymann, of Thoraton, in Yorkshire, bart. succeeded by his brother, now Sir Warton Pennymann Warton, bart.—Lady Lucy, daughter of the earl of Traquair—19. Helen, Countess Dowager of Haddington—21. Robert Ayns, of Chertsey, in Surry, Esq;—Matthew Sellars, of Stratford, in Essex, Esq;

Lately. Charles Fearn, Esq; judge advocate of the Fleet—Thomas Leigh, of Greenwich, Esq;—Right Hon. Earl of Balcarras—Mr. Edmund Stone, well known by his mathematical works—Sir Henry Hoghton, bart. succeeded by his nephew now Sir Harry—Zachariah Button, of Mucking-hall, Essex, Esq;—Thomas Evans, Esq; recorder of Bury—James Forbes, Esq; a Scotch factor—Darell Short, of Wadhurst, in Sussex, Esq;—Robert Mayland, Esq; a West-India merchant—Michael Nicholls, Esq; a Norway

merchant, at Plymouth—Nicholas Nightingale, sen. of Peckham, Esq;—Peter Maffie, Esq; late an Hamburgh merchant—Dr. Robert Lyon, of Witney in Oxfordshire—Sir Jocelyn Price formerly ambassador at Naples—Lady Anne Murray, daughter of the late earl of Cromartie—John Lee, Esq; an eminent merchant in Virginia—Hugh Simpson, of Carlton-hall, in Cumberland, Esq;—Sir John Lambert-Middleton, of Belsay, in Northumberland, bart. succeeded by his son, now Sir William Middleton, bart.—John Taylor, of Petty-France, Esq;—Anthony Larente, Esq; a French merchant—Mrs. Clarke, grandmother of the earl of Radnor—Mr. Wilberforce, an eminent merchant at Hull—Lewis Tonnies, Esq; a Hamburgh Merchant—Leonard Bowles, of Godalmin, in Surry, Esq;—Rt. Hon. Sir Compton Domville, bart. of the privy council, &c. in Ireland—Sir Walter Titley, late envoy in Denmark, aged 68—Robert Hotham, of Harlingbury, Wilts, Esq;—Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, late of the Scots-Hollanders, aged 84—John King, of Charter-house Square, Esq;—Rt. Hon. Humphrey, Earl of Lanesborough, a privy counsellor in Ireland—Gabriel Delagulier, a rich planter of Barbadoes, Esq;—Rev. Sir Gilbert Williams, bart. vicar of Islington, succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir David—Alexander Gordon, of Auckentouel, in North-Britain, Esq;—Peter Harwood, Esq; planter at Antigua—John Abbot, Esq; marshal of the King's Bench—John Foot, of Torr, near Plymouth, Esq;—Paul Dubois, Esq; late an eminent silk-weaver—Sampson Lefingham, sen. Esq;—Charles Cherwode, Esq; brother of Sir John, bart.—James Heathe, Esq; an eminent planter in Virginia—Will Stevens, the facetious grave digger of Clerkenwell, for 55 years—Christopher Robinson, Esq; clerk to the sitting aldermen, aged 76—William Moore, of Bourbon on the water, in Gloucestershire, Esq;—Theophilus Moore, Esq; many years consul at Tangier—Blunden Moore, of Byfleet, in Surry, Esq;—Mr. John Arbous, Arabick linguist to his majesty—Mr. Robert Stevens bookbinder in Pater-noster-Row—Dr. Alexander, physician to the London hospital—John Spearman of Cavendish square, Esq;—Neale Napleton, of Dominica, Esq;—Hon. Francis Fauquier, lieut. governor of Virginia, on March 3—Valentine Pessold, Esq; a Carolina merchant, and his only son—Sir John Riddel, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Walter—Mrs. Mary Cranston, spouse of Mr. Megret—Hon Charles Skinner, chief justice of South Carolina—Thomas Lee-Warner, late of the Inner Temple, Esq;—Edward Pawlet, Esq; F. R. S.—Lady Juliana Flood, sister of the earl of Anglesea—Richard Merrey, Esq; an eminent merchant—Robert Kenyon, of Lancashire

Lancashire, Esq;—Jeffery Greenley, of Great Queen-Anne street, Esq; aged 82.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 19. Hugh Hamilton, D. D. is promoted to the deanery of Armagh.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Gelson, is presented to the living of St. Giles in Durham—Mr. Durnford to the rectory of Middleton, Sussex—Mr. Goddard to the rectory of North-Waldham, Hants.—Mr. Thomas Forster, to the chapelry of Tunbridge-wells—Mr. Baker, to the vicarage of Winslow, Wilts.—Mr. Simons to the rectory of Hulcott, Bucks—Mr. Symkins, to the rectory of Timbrell, Northumberland—Mr. Wilkins, to the rectory of Dufforth, Radnorshire—Dr. Worthington, to a prebend of York—Mr. Kaye to a prebend in the same cathedral—Mr. Cheap to the vicarage of Sutton on the forest, Yorkshire—Mr. Willes, to the rectory of West-Camel, Somersetshire—Mr. Bentham, to the rectory of Feltham, St. Nicholas, Norfolk—Mr. Hayman, to the rectory of Lucan, Dorsetshire—Mr. Parker, to the rectory of Brighthelmston, Kent—Mr. Manley, to the vicarage of Harptree, Wilts.—Mr. Dockeray, to the rectory of Watliff, Yorkshire—Mr. Tomlinson, to the vicarage of Bendon, Somersetshire—Mr. Smart, to the living of Belton, near York—Dr. Barrington to the canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's—Mr. Seales, to the rectories of Great and Little Horstead, in Hertfordshire—Mr. Toogood, to the rectory of King's-Magna, Dorsetshire—Mr. Luce, to the vicarage of Harpford, Devon—Mr. Waugh, to a prebend of Carlisle—Mr. Stoddard, to the vicarage of Camelford, Wilts.—Mr. Firebrace is elected afternoon lecturer of St. Paul's, Deptford—Mr. Ward, lecturer of St. James Garlick-hill.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. Andrew Etty, B. D. to hold the rectory of Whitechurch, Oxfordshire, and the vicarage of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, at East-Harphay, Somersetshire—To enable Dr. Green to hold the rectories of Broughton, Worcestershire, and of St. Nicholas Worcester—To enable Watson, B. D. to hold the rectory of Ixving in Warwickshire with the rectory of Lutton, in Northamptonshire—To enable Dr. Walker to hold the rectories of King's Worthy, Hampshire, and Mottisfont, and Sherwell, in Devonshire—To enable Mr. Gibberd to hold the rectories of Great Munden, and Little Munden, Hertfordshire—

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Feb. 4. The Lord Cathcart, is appointed ambassador extraordi-

nary and plenipotentiary to the empress of Russia.

Whitehall, March 8. William Young, Esq; lieutenant governor of Dominica, in the room of George Scott, Esq; deceased—March 19. Lord Charles Spencer is appointed a lord of the admiralty—21. The custody of the privy-seal, was re-delivered to the earl of Chatham—22. Mr. Lewis de Visme, is appointed secretary to the Embassy to the empress of Russia—25. Benjamin Thomas, Esq; marshal of the King's-Bench—30. Robert Irvine, Esq; consul at Ostend, Bruges, &c.

St. James's, April 19. Licence is granted to John Andrews, of Pen, in the county of Bucks, Esq; and his issue lawfully begotten, to take and use the surname of Baker.

From the rest of the Papers.

Henry Shirdley, Esq; is appointed commissary-general of stores and provisions in East-Florida—Hon. Edward Willes, solicitor-general, a judge of the court of King's-Bench—John Dunning, Esq; solicitor general in his room—Sir James Dunbar, bart. deputy judge-advocate of North-Britain—Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, admiral of the White—Rt. hon. Henry Seymour Conway, colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons—Thomas Colby, Esq; a commissioner of the victualling office—Thomas Slade, Esq; surveyor of the navy, was knighted—William Woodley, Esq; is appointed high sheriff of Norfolk—Hon. Henry-Frederick Thynne, master of the king's household—Richard Vernon, Esq; a clerk of the green cloth—George Jackson, Esq; judge advocate of the admiralty—Rt. hon. George Onslow, is elected high steward of Kingston upon Thames, in the room of his late father—Thomas Coventry, Esq; deputy governor of the South sea company—The duke of Marlborough, an elder brother of the Trinity-house—Colonels Salter, Hudson, and Parker, are constituted majors-general of the forces—James Holmes, Esq; captain of Carisbrook-castle—William Masters, Esq; lieutenant col. of the 25th regiment of foot—Mr. Cornille, major of the 30th—Major Cane, lieutenant colonel of the royal regiment of dragoons—Mr. Skey, lieutenant colonel of the 40th regiment of foot—Lord Robert Bertie, governor of Duncannon fort—Lieut. Col. Pringle, master of the king's works, &c. in Scotland.

BANK-PTS.

JOHN Sarry, of Gutter-lane, goldsmith.
Mordcaai Moses, of Portsmouth common, dealer.
Israel Sanders and Barnet Hyams, of Rosemary-lane, saltmen.
William Britnel, of Exeter, ironmonger.
Thomas Sugden, of Bradford, linen-draper.
John Potter, of Wakefield, goldsmith and jeweller.
Thomas Pixley, jun. of Old Fish-street, scale beam maker.
Joseph Scott, of London, merchant.
John Case, of Bear-binder-lane, Engineer, Millwright, and builder.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Battle of the Quills, or Wilkes attacked and defended, 74 pages, 8vo. Williams.

A paltry compilation from the various advertisements published pro and con about Mr. Wilkes during the late elections for London and Middlesex.

II. The Case of his Grace the Duke of Portland, &c. 8vo. Almon.

As we have already given an extract from this pamphlet, our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the purport of it; and therefore nothing is necessary but to speak of its merit as a composition, which is far from inconsiderable.

III. A Mirror for Courts Martial; in which the Complaints, Trial, Sentence, and Punishment of David Blakeney, are represented and examined with Candour. By C. Lucas, M. D.

If this mirror for court martials is founded upon facts, as from the character of the author, who is the celebrated representative of Dublin in the Irish parliament, there is but too much reason to imagine, it is astonishing that government will not enquire into the cruelties exercised upon our private military men, and rescue them from the oppressions under which they frequently groan through the tyranny of their officers.

IV. Remarks on a Sermon lately published; entitled Masonry the Way to Hell. Being a Defence of that ancient and honourable Order, against the Jesuitical Sophistry and Calumny of the Author. By John Thompson, 35 pages, 8vo. Axtell.

A very trifling animadversion on a very trifling production.

V. A Letter to David Garrick, Esq; concerning a Glossary to the Plays of Shakespeare, on a more extensive Plan than has hitherto appeared; to which is annexed a Specimen. 110 pages, 8vo. Becket.

In this little work a reader of taste will find many new, ingenious, and critical observations.

VI. A Letter to a Bishop concerning Lectureships. By E. T. Baldwin.

This little piece is well worth the perusal of every well-wisher to the clergy, being full of strong sense, and seasonable expostulation.

VII. An Enquiry into the Cause which obstructed the Reformation, and hath hitherto prevented its progress, &c. 53 pages, 8vo. Becket.

Polemical divinity has seldom many admirers, and therefore we do not suppose that this article will give any extraordinary pleasure to the public.

VIII. A Letter to the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, &c. 1s. 8vo. Bingley.

An ignorant inflammatory production, written by some partizan of Mr. Wilkes, in resentment for the lord mayor's conduct to that gentleman, during the late election for the city of London.

IX. Observations on S. W. ———— Evidence. 6d. Peat.

This relates to the Baltimore trial, which, we spoke of so fully in our last number, and of which there can be now nothing necessary to inform our readers.

X. The Victim, a Poem, 1s. 6d. 4to. Steare.
A contemptible rhapsody addressed to Mr. Wilkes, on Liberty and the constitution.

XI. The Managers managed, 1s. 4to.
A paltry string of rhymes on the disputes of the Covent-Garden managers.

XII. The Fig-Leaf, 21 pages, 4to. Tomlinson.

An unaccountable jumble of matter and impertinency.

XIII. For ever a Poem, 1s. 4to. Newbery.

A piece of poetical insanity on the times, the merit of which may be judged of by the four following lines at the conclusion of it.

Then shall we see, with patriotic zeal
Unite at once, to serve the public weal,
A Grafton, Rockingham, and Bedford too,
With Grenville's able head, and heart as true.

XIV. A Letter to an august Assembly on the present Posture of Affairs, &c. 4to. Tomlinson.

A despicable catchpenny, compiled from the ravings of some unfortunate garretier who has gone distracted from a patriotic attachment to the great cause of Wilkes and Liberty.

XV. The Battle of the Bonnets, a political Poem from the Erie, 4to. 2s. 6d. Bingley.

This poem was published some years ago if we mistake not, under the name of, *The Battle of the Genii*, and indeed we are confirmed in this conjecture, because this name still remains through the whole body of the performance, and *the Battle of the Bonnets* is inserted on the title-page. — We therefore imagine the new title to be nothing more than an ingenious scheme, which the bookseller has adopted to sell an old publication, though we think the artifice a little paltry for a patriot like Mr. Bingley, who at this moment nobly braving all the threats of ministerial vengeance to prop the liberties of his country.

XVI. The Liberty of the Subject and Dignity of the Crown maintained, and secured without the Application of a military or Aristocratical Force. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Keasley.

This performance consists of various instances from history, where the sheriff or vil magistrate, has quelled the most dangerous riots without any assistance from a

try force, and the author imagines, that what was done in former occasions may be as easily practised upon future.—The design of it at this particular period is obvious—and to make it a desirable pennyworth, the writer gives a long extract from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, which he introduces with a cursory sketch of his life, and some just encomiums on his character.

XVII. *A Description of the Mock Election at Garrat, &c. collected for the Amusement of a Country Friend, by a Person on the Spot*, 8vo. 31 pages. Bingley.

We could have wished that the compiler of the present performance had confined it entirely to his country friend, as we are apprehensive it will not afford any intelligent reader the minutest satisfaction.

XVIII. *The Lamentation of Britannia for the two and twenty Months Imprisonment of John Wilkes, Esq;* 6d. Woodgate.

This is little better than a blasphemy and a satire on the service of the church, by some ignorant admirer of the gentleman whose confinement has rendered Britannia so miserable.

XIX. *The Man of forty Crowns—from the French of Voltaire*. 104 pages, 8vo. Becket.

This is one of those whimsical jumbles which contain a variety of thoughts upon a variety of heterogeneous subjects, and are more talked of on account of their oddity, than on any pleasure or instruction which they communicate to their readers.

XX. *An Epistle to James Boswell, Esq; composed by his having transmitted the moral writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Pascal Paoli, General of the Corsicans. With a Postscript containing Thoughts on Liberty; and a sequel, after the manner of Plutarch between the celebrated Patriot of Corsica and John Wilkes, Esq; Member of Parliament for Middlesex.* By W. K. Esq; Octavo, 1s. 6d.

Mr. Boswell, to whom this letter is addressed, having in his *History of Corsica* made a very honourable mention of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the celebrated author of the *Rambling Rambler*, as a moralist and a philosopher, W. K. is extremely offended, and the tendency of the present performance is to convince Mr. Boswell, that the Doctor is not in the least entitled to either of those respectable characters.

As we can hazard a conjecture, the Squire has obliged the world with this letter, is some liberal writer, who has animadverted with so much decency on Dr. Johnson's *Shakespeare*, and after this information the public, we are sure, will want no specimen of his language or his arguments.—However, as the Squire's parallel between Wilkes and the great Corsican has no relation to the editor of *Shakespeare*, we shall confine that part of his performance to our

readers, first desiring them to observe how like the traveller in the fable he blows hot and cold with the same breath, making his similitude at one time with the utmost gravity, and at another turning the very characters into contempt, which he would be willingly thought to consider with the deepest veneration.—This is improper—it is absurd—it is ridiculous.—But the Squire shall speak for himself, and we doubt not but he will provoke as many to a sarcastic risibility as think proper to honour him with a perusal.

“As to the two persons whom I have chosen to compare together, it may be observed in the first place, that they yield, in patriotism and popularity, to few or none of those lawgivers, generals, and heroes, which are usually the subject of Plutarch's enquiries.

With respect to their education, that of both has been liberal.

Mr. Boswell says of the general, “that he talked a great deal on history and on literature. I soon perceived that he was a fine classical scholar, that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge, and that his conversation at meals was instructive and entertaining. Before dinner he had spoken French.”

All this may be said with the greatest truth of Mr. Wilkes; and I remember particularly that when I had one day the pleasure of dining with him, before dinner he had spoken French.

Then again there is something extremely odd in each of them, in the beginning of their formation of an acquaintance. “In consequence of their being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, they have formed a habit of studiously observing every new face.” Mr. Boswell assures us, that this is the case with Paoli; and I have observed it to be so true with regard to Mr. Wilkes, that when it has appeared there could be no danger from the parties, even when the ladies have visited him, he has been to a remarkable degree, though a bold man, studiously observant of every new face.

They are alike too in the very gracious manner in which they receive compliments. I take Mr. Boswell's word for Paoli, that the numerous assembly that were in Guildhall, during the late poll for city members, in regard to the singular politeness of Mr. Wilkes.

The success of Paoli, in acquiring such a power over the Corsicans, in the manner he has done, is very extraordinary; but the vast extent of Mr. Wilkes's power and popularity is absolutely amazing! Mr. Boswell observes, in the words of *Thucydides*, *sentio mobilia Corפורum ingenia*; the disposition of the Corsicans are changeable. And yet, says he, after ten years, their attachment to Paoli, is as strong as at the first. Nay, they have an enthusiastic admiration of him.

Questo grand' uomo mandato per dio a liberare

la patria. This great man whom God has sent to free our country! was the manner in which they expressed themselves to me concerning him.

Now no one can doubt that the disposition of the English is as changeable as the Corsicans; and yet, after many years, their attachment to Mr. Wilkes is as strong, or stronger than at first. And as to what his enthusiastic admirers say of him, I think is hardly decent or safe to repeat it. Mr. Boswell mentions it as a great thing that Paoli, surrounded by his guards, could restrain the impetuosity of the populace crowding to an audience. But what is this to Mr. Wilkes's influence over the populace; who when he was committed to prison by a court of law, was rescued by the people, and had authority enough over a multitudinous mob, to put in execution the otherwise ineffectual order of his judges, and to protect their officers from insult?

As it is natural for the enthusiastic admirers of any man to fall into absurd notions of his motives of action, so it is natural for the admirers of one man to fall into the same absurdities of another.

Thus, some of Mr. Wilkes's friends have supposed, as Mr. Boswell did of Paoli, that he had a soul superior to interest. But what was Paoli's answer? Even this.—“It is not superior, said he, my interest is to gain a name. I know well that he who does good to his country will gain that: And I expect it.”

Mr. Wilkes's heart grows big like that of Paoli, when he talks of his countrymen. He seems desirous like him to settle the constitution of his country, and to wish for nothing so much, as to have an opportunity of convincing his fellow subjects, “that the magistrates act with abilities and uprightness; so that we may place that salutary confidence in our rulers, which is necessary for securing respect and stability to government.”

In conversing on these subjects and particularly on the affairs of general warrants, he falls, like Paoli, into frequent reveries, and breaks into sallies of the grandest and noblest enthusiasm. I recollect two instances of this says Mr. Boswell, speaking of Paoli. “What a thought! that thousands owe their happiness to you!” then throwing himself into an attitude, as if he saw the lofty mountain of fame before him, “There is my object (pointing to the summit) if I fall, I fall at least there (pointing a good way up) *magnis tamen excidit ausu.*” I remember to have observed something of the same kind once in Mr. Wilkes. “What a decision!” says he (meaning that against General warrants) “thousands will owe their security to me!” then throwing himself back in his chair, as if he saw the post on the pinnacle of fame vacant. “There, is my object,” pointing as high as he could. “if I fail, I fail at least

there:” pointing a good way lower down, to a post of honour too, tho' not a private station!

It would be almost endless to particularise every instance of similarity in these two illustrious characters. I shall proceed therefore to mention a circumstance in which they are not similar; which is Plutarch's usual way too, as well as that of his imitators. The faculties of Mr. Wilkes's mind are not so much concentrated in that single one of foresight, as Paoli's are represented to be. Paoli is, according to Mr. Boswell, possessed of the gift, talent, or whatever you please to call it, of second sight. Whether he be the son of a seventh son, we are not informed, but the instances of his foreseeing future events, it is hinted, are as numerous as the hairs on your head. On this subject I cannot help repeating the observation of that learned imitator of Plutarch whom I endeavour to imitate, *baud passibus equis!* “I doubt not, but that it is the same with the faculties of the mind, as it is with the limbs of the body, which ever is exercised much more than the rest. It is a common observation, and generally holds through the whole set, that a chairman's legs will be more muscular in proportion than his arms: and a rower's arms more muscular than his legs.” Just in the same manner if one man was to exercise his mental opticks, only in looking straight forward, as appears to be the case of Paoli, while another constantly exercises his natural opticks in looking transversely, as in the case of Mr. Wilkes, it is no wonder that the one should acquire a foresight to an infinite degree beyond the other. Hence it is that while Paoli reads the events in futurity, it is not in the power of poor Mr. Wilkes to look right forward an inch beyond his nose.

Paoli prognosticates liberty and prosperity to his brave Corsicans after his decease; Wilkes predicts nothing, but is in doubt what will become of the rights and privileges of Englishmen even while he is alive.

Paoli is a prophet as well as a patriot; Wilkes may be a patriot, but in that he is no conjuror.

On the whole, it is difficult to say which hath the greater merit. If the Corsicans have reaped advantages from the patriotic spirit and great talents of Paoli, so have the English from those of Mr. Wilkes; each appearing to have exerted such spirits and talents in a very extraordinary manner. But of the two, Mr. Wilkes is certainly the more enterprising patriot in England, and Paoli much the one more fortunate in Corsica.

We have received many welcome favours from our contributors, in prose and verse, which will be inserted in our next, and some articles usual in the Lond. Mag. not yet completed, will also be brought down to that time.